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BIRTH.

On November 26, 1910, at 3 P.M. Tsz-shan R. at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ham-
mond, a son.

DEATH.

On November 26, 1910, at 9 P.M. Woon-sung Road, Shanghai, John Lewis, light-house
keeper, 1. M. Customs, aged 61 years.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

BANISHMENT.

(26th November.)

This morning a philosophical spectator might have discovered food for useful meditation in the scene on Blake pier and afterwards on board the s.s. *Delta*. The "dangerous characters" called Jesuits who have been expelled by the Revolutionary Government in Portugal from all territories belonging to that unhappy country, proved on inspection to be really very harmless. Modest and retiring men, most of them were unnecessarily thin and pale, and one could not help wondering who had been looking after their commissariat. They proved to be fine scholars, too, and interested only in learned questions. Politics obviously were altogether out of their sphere of interest and action. After a great deal of trouble we have ascertained that these unfortunate gentlemen have been arbitrarily driven from their homes in Mexico and Timor for no crime or offence whatever. Even a Pilate could find no fault in any one of them, save indeed their name, to which, of course, a Pilate might be expected to feel some objection. Our sentiments, which are entirely impartial, are not concerned with the religious side of this important event. Throughout the world the expulsion of the Portuguese Jesuits is being eagerly discussed, and sides are being taken, some for the action of the Revolutionaries,

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings. We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends," were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property is a violence which can only be excused by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common in the practice of English Law, banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago, the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been expelled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits, have not even been accused of political activity. The first act of the revolutionaries was to expel the Jesuits and attack all religious orders. We really must appeal to the sense of fairplay in our readers, when considering this sorry business. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away to-day in the *Delta* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever. They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell, the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. squibb, and his *time dunnie* Lloyd George, were to expel a Torry Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholars and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. This is sheer religious persecution, and we as free men, as lovers of liberty, abhor it and are disgusted at it. If the Society of Friends should not be persecuted, a *fortiori* the Society of Jesus should not be molested, for whatever our religious views may be, even were those of Mr. R. J. Campbell, was not Jesus the Friend of friends, the Friend of all Mankind?

SNEERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic men's approval. We recall of us by our sense of humour to "chaff" others who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More flies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrel-full of vinegar," said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommended to the curious. We have said that in a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. It is a useful arm of self-defence, and often conveys rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynic philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaigns (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (alas) we forget

which, the King of England ordered that public services of thanksgiving be held in all the Churches. This was too much for the sense of humour of a Voltairian free-thinker like Frederick. "So, my lord," said he to the British ambassador at Potsdam "So I see the king, your master, reckons Almighty God among his allies." The Englishman replied boldly "Yes, Your Majesty, and the only one who does not ask us for subsidies." Thus sneer was met by sneer. This of course was only fair, but we do not learn that it did the Prussian king any good. When Voltaire was utterly beaten in controversy he always took advantage of the cheap reinforcement of ribaldry. The Jesuits had got the better of him in some Biblical argument or other, by quoting the writings of the prophet Habacuc. "Ah bah!" cried Voltaire, "Habacuc était capable de tout!" All Paris laughed, and refused to take Voltaire's opponents seriously, which was, of course, exactly what Voltaire wanted. His sneer was vastly more effective than all his clerical antagonists' learned exegesis. We trust that when we quote, or rather refer to, Sir Henry May's admirable speeches on volunteering and on the formation of the corps of scouts, we shall not be met with an English equivalent of Voltaire's slipperiness, such as "Oh, but P—y May is capable of saying anything." He is certainly capable of saying many home truths, and we trust that those who feel inclined to make light of the usefulness of our auxiliary forces in this Colony will carefully re-read his speeches.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

(26th November.)

Since the opening of the electric tramways there has been apparent a growing tendency on the part of the public to take full advantage of that splendid run along the sea-front from Wanchai down to Shaukiwan, and a correspondent very righteously complains of a nuisance to which passengers are subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going townwards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backsheesh" as a right and heaping curses and oburgations upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the Causeway Bay rascals, doubtless their object is a similar one. They come rushing after the moving cars, especially when the first-class section is filled. It is a peculiar thing that Shaukiwan Road has always borne an unenviable reputation for being a resort of robbers and bad characters generally. With the inauguration of the tramways, of course, its evil name has largely disappeared. In the old days, however, few cared to run the risks of the then dark and lonely road. Shaukiwan and its pulvies were the haunts of numerous bands of desperadoes, who were ready for any crime or devilry and issued authority in every shape and form, and from their lairs at night, to harass and pillage the villagers. For years the Police had the utmost difficulty in dealing effectively with the evil, but in the end it was suppressed and now the road is almost as safe to the night wayfarer as any other in Hongkong. Yet, only a few years ago, quite a common heading in the "Hongkong Telegraph" was "Another Outrage on the Shaukiwan Road" and even to this day robberies there are not infrequent, though nothing very serious has been reported for some time past. Police supervision and control have, of course, been considerably strengthened and improved. Where before was nothing but a forbidding thoroughfare, there have now sprung up terraced houses on both sides of the road. Quarry Bay village is being completely lighted up with electricity by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and both their vast sugar refinery and dockyard are flooded with this illuminant by night. Shaukiwan has indeed undergone a marvellous metamorphosis of late and we are certain that the last word in the story of her progress and development has by no means been reached. More than incidentally, the thoroughfare leading from the city to this the farthest suburb to which the tramway extends, has also vastly improved, and it appears to be a pity that there should be allowed to remain this wayfaring nuisance of which our correspondent complains. It has to be kept in remembrance that Europeans often amuse themselves by throwing coppers to the street urchins who run alongside the rickshaws tumbling cartwheels, and even travellers in the tramway cars sometimes follow the same practice in order to see the wild scramble that takes place among the gamins for possession of the coveted coins. So it may be inferred that the nuisance brought to our notice is traceable in some instances to the thoughtlessness of the passengers themselves. But one thing is indisputable—that that part of the road leading from Causeway Bay to the joss-house is infested with beggars who at Festival times when so many women walk down to worship, follow up the temple devotees and plague them into the giving of alms. There are beggars and beggars, of course, and one could not think for a moment of abusing a decrepit old woman, but for the correction of the rowdy element it seems to us that the application of a policeman's switch would not be amiss.

RAISING REVENUE.

(26th November.)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear; and, just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, two Crown Colonies—Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—find themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was feasible. In this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on, spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department, and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has impinged upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the laxative methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or, at least hoped to gain her ends by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$100 per mensem before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for what they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "exeat" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November.)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisbon last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even Revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, but to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned in Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt, by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwang Tung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a Foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will revivify Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the unbaptised Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the jangling of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis than the baptised and confirmed and otherwise several-sacramented Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the amendment of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good, bad and indifferent, "registered under the Hongkong Ordinances," was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government wishing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be ignominious if while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be not directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporary draws attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences with the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the privileges of protection under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong. In this company, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co. is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, hulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the too-confiding investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

A most interesting part of English life is the antiquity of many of the homes of the people, from Duke to cottager. Our ancestors built not only for themselves but for their children's children and for even later generations. A fascinating book, we have often thought, might be written about some of the beautiful and historic old houses which abound in England. This has been successfully done at last. The book, entitled "Old English Houses" by Allan Fea, published by Martin Secker, London, is worthy of a place on one's bookshelves. What a charming companion when on a holiday in the country Mr. Fea would make! His book reveals a thoughtfully humorous disposition, and a mind stored with historic and antiquarian learning. It also shows that Mr. Fea is possessed of the sense of beauty. He is an artist. The photographs in the book are, delightful, they remind us of countless spots of the South of England, a country dear to us not only as lovers of the beautiful, but as students of history, and still more on account of those personal associations which elude expression. The chapters which deal with Kent and Sussex and Hampshire interest us most, but that on Buckinghamshire is probably the best in the book. It is next to impossible to lay down this book when once one has begun to read it. It is full of good stories. As we write, we are told by a friendly critic that the chapter on Buckinghamshire is not best, but that on Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. Now, when you get several opinions, and each one of them fastens on a different chapter for special commendation, the conclusion to be arrived at by a reviewer is that, the book is really a charming and interesting work.

THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

(1st December.)

In many quarters, there still prevails a good deal of scepticism with regard to the reality of the Reform movement in China, or rather one should say amongst the Chinese nation, for they are a widely scattered people like the ancient Jews or the more modern Britons, founding communal bodies in whichever country their adventuresomeness may lead them. But if one thing more than another goes to prove the change of sentiment that is tending to alter the destinies of China by demolishing the barriers which stood between her and the progressiveness of the world in general, it is the movement that can best be described as "the queue-cutting campaign." There is no doubt about the enthusiasm with which this campaign is being followed up. It is an indisputable fact that there is no people more adaptable than are the Chinese to the manners and customs and life of the foreign countries to which they are constantly finding their way. As a rule the Chinese are ruled by the precept, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." And no doubt it is this very adaptability that has led countless thousands of them settled in the United States, Mexico, Southern America, Australia and the Federated Malay States to discard the queue. If we remember aright, it was Dr. Arthur Smith, in his "Chinese Characteristics," who declared pitifully that the people of China never could advance until they parted with their queues and stopped the practice of shaving the head. It is rather a trite remark, containing far more than meets the eye. It is striking because it shows that such a keen observer as Dr. Smith regards a change of style in the manner of wearing the hair an essentiality if the Reform movement is to progress at all. The late Chinese Minister to Washington not long ago forwarded to the Throne an earnest appeal from his countrymen in the Americas praying that an Imperial Decree be issued to authorise the cutting of the queue by Chinese subjects resident in foreign lands. So far no such Decree has been promulgated, yet the receipt of such a petition surely must have some effect upon the most callous and case-hardened reactionary in the Imperial Household. The spirit of Reform has penetrated into the very heart of the Empire itself, and as the many young patriots return from their studies abroad they are bound to carry with them new ideas and new views absorbed during their journeyings in countries overseas. So far, we have not learned of any high Imperial official daring to bring down upon himself the Celestial wrath by cutting off his queue in defiance of the displeasure, and probably disarray, that would follow upon any such action, but it is no secret that the Reform Party numbers amongst its ranks several high dignitaries who stand very near the Throne; and the forward march of the Reform Party will surely bring an extension of the queue-cutting campaign. The custom is not yet much in vogue in the interior of China. In fact, it is held in so much disregard in the way-back provinces of Shantung and Shensi that the white missionaries deem it not only advisable but essential to personal safety to wear a queue, either natural or artificial. But all along the coast and in other countries where the Chinese come immediately within the sphere of foreign influences, it has taken a firm hold and is widening in scope from day to day. In Hongkong, we have abundant evidences of this fact. Here the movement has taken concrete shape in the formation of the Sze-Yip Queueless Society, which already has a vast membership roll and is constantly gaining recruits to its ranks. Under its auspices, no less than three thousand five hundred and forty-two members have become queueless. No later than Sunday last we had the remarkable spectacle of a

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BANISHMENT.

(26th November.)

This morning a philosophical spectator might have discovered food for useful meditation in the scene on Blake pier and afterwards on board the s.s. *Delta*. The "dangerous characters called Jesuits" who have been expelled by the Revolutionary Government in Portugal from all territories belonging to that unhappy country, proved on inspection to be really very harmless. Modest and retiring men, most of them were unnecessarily thin and pale, and one could not help wondering who had been looking after their commissariat. They proved to be fine scholars, too, and interested only in learned questions. Politics obviously were altogether out of their sphere of interest and action. After a great deal of trouble we have ascertained that these unfortunate gentlemen have been arbitrarily driven from their homes in Macao and Timor for no crime or offence whatever. Even a Pilate could find no fault in any one of them, save indeed their name, to which, of course, a Pilate might be expected to feel some objection. Our sentiments, which are entirely impartial, are not concerned with the religious side of this important event. Throughout the world the expulsion of the Portuguese Jesuits is being eagerly discussed, and sides are being taken, some for the action of the Revolutionaries,

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings. We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends" were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property is a violence which can only be excused by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common to the practice of English Law; banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been expelled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits, have not even been accused of political activity. The first act of the revolutionaries was to expel the Jesuits and attack all religious orders. We really must appeal to the sense of fairplay in our readers, when considering this sorry business. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away to day in the *Lella* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever. They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Ballfour had banished Mr. Campbell the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. Squith, and his *amie domine* Lloyd George, were to expel a Tory Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholars and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. This is sheer religious persecution, and we as free men, as lovers of liberty, abhor it and are disgusted at it. If the Society of Friends should not be persecuted, *a fortiori* the Society of Jesus should not be molested, for whatever our religious views may be, even were they those of Mr. R. J. Campbell, was not Jesus the Friend of friends, the Friend of all Mankind?

SNEERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic approval. We are all of us flattered by our sense of humour to "chaff" others who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More flies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrel-full of vinegar" said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommend to the curious. We have said that in a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. If it is a useful arm of self-defence, and often conveys rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynic philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaigns (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (alas! we forget

which), the King of England ordered that public services of thanksgiving be held in all the Churches. This was too much for the sense of humour of a Voltairian free-thinker like Frederick. "So, my lord," said he to the British ambassador at Potsdam "So I see the king, your master, reckons Almighty God among his allies." The Englishman replied boldly "Yes, Your Majesty, and the only one who does not ask us for subsidies." Thus sneer was met by sneer. This of course was only fair, but we do not learn that it did the Prussian king any good. When Voltaire was utterly beaten in controversy he always took advantage of the cheap reinforcement of ribaldry. The Jesuits had got the better of him in some Biblical argument or other, by quoting the writings of the prophet Habbacuc. "Ah bah!" cried Voltaire, "Habbacuc était capable de tout!" All Paris laughed, and refused to take Voltaire's opponents seriously, which was, of course, exactly what Voltaire wanted. His sneer was vastly more effective than all his clerical antagonists' learned exegesis. We trust that when we quote, or rather refer to, Sir Henry May's admirable speeches on voluntarism and on the formation of the corps of scouts, we shall not be met with an English equivalent of Voltaire's slipperiness, such as "Oh, but P-L-y May is capable of saying anything." He is certainly capable of saying many home truths, and we trust that those who feel inclined to make light of the usefulness of our auxiliary forces in this Colony will carefully reread his speeches.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

(28th November.)

Since the opening of the electric tramways there has been apparent a growing tendency on the part of the public to take full advantage of that splendid run along the sea-front from Wanchai down to Shaukiwan, and a correspondent very rightly complains of a nuisance to which passengers are subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going towards wards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backsheesh" and might heap curses and oburgations upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the Causeway Bay rascals, doubtless their object is a similar one. They come rushing after the moving cars, especially when the first-class section is filled. It is a peculiar thing that Shaukiwan Road has always borne an unenviable reputation for being a resort of robbers and bad characters generally. With the inauguration of the tramways, of course, its evil name has largely disappeared. In the old days, however, few cared to run the risks of the then dark and lonely road. Shaukiwan and its purlieus were the haunts of numerous bands of desperadoes, who were ready for any crime or devilry and defied authority in every shape and form, issue from their lairs at night, to harass and pillage the villagers. For years the Police had the utmost difficulty in dealing effectively with the evil, but in the end it was suppressed and now the road is almost as safe to the night wayfarer as any other in Hongkong. Yet, only a few years ago, quite a common heading in the "Hongkong Telegraph" was "Another Outrage on the Shaukiwan Road" and even to this day robberies there are not infrequently reported, though nothing very serious has been reported for some time past. Police supervision and control have, of course, been considerably strengthened and improved. Where before was nothing but a forbidding thoroughfare, there have now sprung up terraced houses on both sides of the road. Quarry Bay village is being completely lighted up with electricity by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and both their vast sugar refinery and dockyard are flooded with this illuminant by night. Shaukiwan has indeed undergone a marvellous metamorphosis of late and we are certain that the last word in the story of her progress and development has by no means been reached. More than incidentally, the thoroughfare leading from the city to this the farthest suburb to which the tramway extends, has also vastly improved, and it appears to be a pity that there should be allowed to remain this wayfaring nuisance of which our correspondent complains. It has to be kept in remembrance that Europeans often amuse themselves by throwing coppers to the street urchins who run alongside the richly tumbling cartwheels, and even travellers in the tramway cars sometimes follow the same practice in order to see the wild scramble that takes place among the gamins for possession of the coveted coins. So it may be inferred that the nuisance brought to our notice is traceable in some instances to the thoughtlessness of the passengers themselves. But one thing is indisputable—that that part of the road leading from Causeway Bay to the joss-house is infested with beggars who at Festival times when so many women walk down to worship, follow up the temple devotees and plague them into the giving of alms. There are beggars and beggars, of course, and one could not think for a moment of abusing a decrepit old woman, but for the correction of the rowdy element it seems to us that the application of a policeman's switch would not be amiss.

RAISING REVENUE.

(29th November.)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear; and, just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, the Straits Settlements—and themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was taxable. In this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has impinged upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the laxative methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or at least hoped to gain her end by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$300 per annum before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise-revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in, a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for what they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "excise" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November.)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisbon last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even Revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, and to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned in Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwang Tung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a Foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will revivify Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the unbaptised Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the jangling of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis than the baptised and confirmed and otherwise several-sacramented Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the amendment of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good, bad and indifferent, "registered under the Hongkong Ordinances," was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government wishing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be iniquitous if while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be not directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporary draws attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences with the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the "privileges of protection under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong." In this company, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, hulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the too-confiding investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

A most interesting part of English life is the antiquity of many of the homes of the people, from Duke to cottager. Our ancestors built not only for themselves but for their children's children and for even later generations. A fascinating book, we have often thought, might be written about some of the beautiful and historic old houses which abound in England. This has been successfully done at last. The book, entitled "Old English Houses" by Allan Pea, published by Martin Secker, London, is worthy of a place on one's bookshelves. What a charming companion when on a holiday in the country Mr. Pea would make! His book reveals a thoughtfully humorous disposition, and a mind stored with historic and antiquarian learning. It also shows that Mr. Pea is possessed of the sense of beauty. He is an artist. The photographs in the book are delightful, they remind us of countless spots of the South of England, a country dear to us not only as lovers of the beautiful, but as students of history, and still more on account of those personal associations which elude expression. The chapters which deal with Kent and Sussex and Hampshire interest us most, but that on Buckinghamshire is probably the best in the book. It is next to impossible to lay down this book when once one has begun to read it. It is full of good stories. As we write, we are told by a friendly critic that the chapter on Buckinghamshire is not best, but that on Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. Now, when you get several opinions, and each one of them fastens on a different chapter for special commendation, the conclusion to be arrived at by a reviewer is that the book is really a charming and interesting work.

THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

(1st December.)

In many quarters, there still prevails a good deal of scepticism with regard to the reality of the Reform movement in China, or rather one should say amongst the Chinese nation, for they are a widely scattered people like the ancient Jews or the more modern Britons, founding communal bodies in whichever country their adventuresomeness may lead them. But if one thing more than another goes to prove the "change of sentiment" that is tending to alter the destinies of China by demolishing the barriers which stood between her and the progressiveness of the world in general, it is the movement that can best be described as "the queue-cutting campaign." There is no dubiety about the enthusiasm with which this campaign is being followed up. It is an indisputable fact that there is no people more adaptable than are the Chinese to the manners and customs and life of the foreign countries to which they are constantly finding their way. As a rule the Chinese are ruled by the precept, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." And no doubt it is this very adaptability that has led countless thousands of them settled in the United States, Mexico, Southern America, Australia and the Federated Malay States to discard the queue. If we remember aright, it was Dr. Arthur Smith, in his "Chinese Characteristics," who declared pitifully that the people of China never could advance until they parted with their queues and stopped the practice of shaving the head. It is rather a trite remark, containing far more than meets the eye. It is striking because it shows that such a keen observer as Dr. Smith regards a change of style in the manner of wearing the hair an essentially if the Reform movement is to progress at all. The late Chinese Minister to Washington not long ago forwarded to the Throne an earnest appeal from his countrymen in the Americas praying that an Imperial Decree be issued to authorise the cutting of the queue by Chinese subjects resident in foreign lands. So far no such Decree has been promulgated, yet the receipt of such a petition surely must have some effect upon the most callous and case-hardened reactionary in the Imperial Household. The spirit of Reform has penetrated into the very heart of the Empire itself; and as the many young patriots return from their studies abroad they are bound to carry with them new ideas and new views absorbed during their journeyings in countries overseas. So far, we have not learned of any high Imperial official daring to bring down upon himself the Celestial wrath by cutting off his queue in defiance of the displeasure, and probably disgrace, that would follow upon any such action, but it is no secret that the Reform Party numbers amongst its ranks several high dignitaries who stand very near the Throne; and the forward march of the Reform Party will surely bring an extension of the queue-cutting campaign. The custom is not yet much in vogue in the interior of China. In fact, it is held in so much disregard in the way-back provinces of Shansi and Shensi that the white missionaries deem it not only advisable but essential to personal safety to wear a queue, either natural or artificial. But all along the coast and in other countries where the Chinese come immediately within the sphere of foreign influences, it has taken a firm hold and is widening in scope from day to day. In Hongkong, we have abundant evidences of this fact. Here the movement has taken concrete shape in the formation of the See-Yip Queueless Society, which already has a vast membership roll and is constantly gaining recruits to its ranks. Under its auspices, no less than three thousand five hundred and forty-two members have become queueless. No later than Sunday last we had the remarkable spectacle of a

Big House Collapse.

IN ABERDEEN STREET.

FOUR PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER THE DEBRIS.

SOME MACULOUS ESCAPES.

28th ult.
Today another of those building collapses which have marred the Colony's history of late occurred in Aberdeen Street. The collapse occurred shortly after noon, and the debris was piled up between Hollywood and Cadogan Streets.

This house was a four-story high, and was occupied on the ground floor as a shop, and on the upper floors as dwelling houses. The total number in the two houses is roughly estimated at anything from fifty to sixty.

Had all the families resident in the premises been involved in the collapse the catastrophe would have been appalling. Fortunately, the houses did not fall with a great crash, but in a series of small collapses, and the occupants were able to escape with comparatively little harm.

The houses were built on a very high, and the ground was very uneven. The collapse occurred at a point where the ground was particularly high, and the houses were built on a very high, and the ground was very uneven.

It appears probable that when all the rubbish has been cleared away from the interior of the houses the outside walls will fall in, and even the position of the party walls between the houses that flanked the collapsed does not appear to be very secure.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN AID OF FUNDS.

28th ult.
We are given to understand that the Tung Wah Theatre has been giving performances daily in aid of the funds of the Tung Wah Hospital and that the next proceeds raised from these performances will go into a large fund. The Chinese A.D.P. will also stage a new production at the Chung Yee Theatre this evening and tomorrow night, and the proceeds of this case also will go to swell the funds of the well-known Chinese institution.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

A MAGNANIMOUS EMPRESS.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]
The Palace Report has received personal instructions from the Empress Dowager Yu Lung to the effect that her next birthday should not be celebrated in an extravagant manner, owing to the critical state of the Empire. The amnesty to prisoners and the relief to the poor will be carried out on previous occasions.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.
In view of the fact that the bulk of the people are not satisfied with the Bill fixing the fifth year of the Republic for the opening of Parliament, the Peking Government has wired to the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to the effect that it is the time for the establishment of a Parliament has already been announced by Imperial Edict. It cannot possibly be again shelved, and that they should issue strict orders to their subordinates to prohibit the formation of any society or association and to suppress every action having in view an opposition to the Imperial will.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDS ACTION OF GOVERNOR.
The Governor of Hunan recently raised a public loan without first referring the matter to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and ultimate decision. This action was subsequently criticised by the National Assembly, who demanded that the Governor should be punished. The National Assembly has repeatedly requested the Grand Council for an explanation, but as far as is known has been forthcoming. The Minister of Finance does not approve of the conduct of the Grand Council, and has stated to his colleagues that although the Board has sanctioned the raising of a loan, the matter should be referred to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and approval before any steps can be taken. Unless that is done, the Board will be held responsible for the loan.

RAILWAY COMP. N.Y. AFFAIRS.
The representatives of this Chekiang Railway Company have requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to memorialize the Throne on their behalf that if the Government is prepared to restate Tsz Show-ten as Director-General of that Railway, the Company's shares will be fully paid up.

COOLIE LABOUR FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS.
French merchants are desirous of recruiting Chinese labour, especially in the province of Kwangtung, for the cultivation of rubber plantations. The Kwangtung authorities have been made to the effect that they have no objection to the recruitment of Chinese labour, but that they have been so many abuses of recruited labour that they cannot accede to the request unless the authorities guarantee that the coolies will be properly treated and receive a wage of not less than \$12 per month. The local officials are not very much in favour of the proposal, and are taking steps to ensure that the recruits will enter into their contract of their own free will and full realization of the conditions under which they will be called upon to carry out their labour.

STUDY OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce has appointed a number of officials to proceed to the various foreign countries to study the systems of agriculture, industries, the raising of silk, etc., aquatic production, tea-planting and cigarette-manufacturing.

PRESENTATION OF PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.
The Ministry of Finance has communicated with the Provincial Authorities with a view to submitting the Budget of the various departments and their control to their respective Assemblies for consideration. They are also requested to present the latter's resolution to the Ministry for approval.

ELECTIONS.
In order to comply with the repeated requests of the various Provincial and Governors for an early organization of the system of elections, the Ministry has decided to put the system into effect in June, 1911.

DEATH OF DOCK COMPANY'S EMPLOYEE.

ANOTHER OLD HAND PASSES AWAY.

28th ult.
The grim Reaper has claimed to his own another old and familiar hand of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., which year by year becomes the poorer in its ranks of old and tried employees. Mr. T. Neve, who for the past thirty years has been an invaluable hand of the premier industrial establishment of the Colony, passed away, after a long illness, at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, the primary cause of death being chronic attack of Bright's disease. With the shipping fraternity frequenting the port of Hongkong, the deceased gentleman was extremely popular. By his unusually high hospitality and unflinching courtesy, the late Mr. Neve made for himself among the officers and engine-room staffs of the steamers calling at Hongkong quite a number of friends who, incidentally, became also a good clientele of the Company whose interests he knew so well to serve. Deceased was attached to the resident staff of the Cosmopolitan Dock, combining with considerable efficiency the duties of storekeeper, time-keeper and general clerk. He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his loss and with whom much sympathy is felt in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon.

THE OPIUM CASE.

DRUG TO BE DUMPED OUTSIDE HARBOUR LIMITS.

The Chinaman who was remanded from last week for being in unlawful possession of 2,000 taels of loose opium, was brought up again before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning on the above charge. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant. He stated that the stuff was sent to be analysed and was found to contain 5% of opium.

Mr. Hoggarth, Chief Excise Officer, said he was prepared to withdraw the charge on the understanding that the defendant would engage a launch to have the opium dumped outside the harbour limits, which was agreed to.

It will be remembered that the substance was part of a consignment of raw opium imported into the Colony some time ago and was seized in connection with a liquidation case and was finally ordered by the Harbour Office authorities to be alkali with kerosene oil and destroyed. Some of it was dumped into the sea, and some in dust boats. The quantity which was the subject matter of the charge was stolen from the dust boats and was brought before the court on several occasions.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS MORE THAN HALF OF WORLD'S VESSELS AFLOAT.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has just been issued and shows that 10,174 merchant vessels registering over 200 tons to a gross held licenses assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register. 65% of these vessels with a tonnage of 13,050,416 tons, the rest being foreign. 540 new vessels were added during the year, 461 of which were steamers.

A new set of revised rules for the construction of steel ships was issued by the committee during the year, and has been met with satisfaction by the shipping community as a lover the world.

Regarding the increased use of internal combustion engines and oil engines for large vessels, the report has the following to say: "The use of internal Combustion Engines for marine purposes has hitherto been confined to small vessels and yachts, but the possibility of the use of this description of engine as the motive power of large vessels is now becoming a question of immediate and practical importance."

The Internal Combustion Engine in its general use on land and also those fitted in small vessels are worked upon the 4-stroke cycle principle and are single-acting, so that with each cylinder there is only one impulse for two revolutions of the shaft. With this type of engine there is considerable difficulty in effecting the reversal of the direction of rotation of the engine, and when these engines are used for marine purposes the stern motion of the ship has usually been obtained by the use of a fourth wheel gearing.

THE WORLD'S TEA TRADE.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR PLANTERS.

In the course of a lengthy review of the tea trade of 1909 to contribute to *The Times* by a well-known firm of London brokers, some interesting particulars are given of the production and consumption of tea in various parts of the world. It seems that the total consumption of tea is increasing, and the prospects of planters generally have greatly improved. There have even been those who have prophesied a boom in tea as there has been in rubber, but it is impossible for tea prices to go up in the way rubber prices did. The consumption of tea in the world is gradually increasing, and more people take to drinking it, whereas the demand for rubber increased because new uses were found for it. The world's production of tea according to the review above mentioned, is about 1,200 million pounds annually, of which about one-half is grown in China. Rubber more than three-fourths is grown in the British Empire, and rather less than one-eighth in other countries, of which Java and Formosa are the most important. It is estimated that the enormous quantity of 600 million pounds of tea are produced in China annually, of which 400 million pounds is consumed and 200 million pounds exported.

THE QUEEN-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

MANILA BARBERS BUSY BARRING MANY HEADS.

Thus the *Manila Times*—Century old traditions will be broken and China's history made in Manila if resolutions proposed by some of the more advanced members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of thereby are adopted. Their object is the abolition of the queue, the time-honoured badge of the Chinese race. The matter has already been brought officially before the municipal Chinese body of the city by the Chinese Consul General and though no definite action has been received upon the men back of the movement believe that majority of local Chinese residents will cut their queues by December 4, the date set by the Hongkong queue-cutters' association.

Several members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce have been in communication with the Hongkong leaders of the movement and they are following developments in China closely. But although the actual cutting dates is two weeks away many Manila Chinese are taking the opportunity to cut their queues by the hundred, Saturday, and cut off their kinked appendages.

THE GRANT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

29th ult.
John Grant was again brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's court on charges of alleged unlawful possession of cheques, forging and uttering certain orders and feloniously obtaining certain I.O.U.'s on the 13th November last, with intent to defraud one Kenric Roberts, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. Defendant was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Dennis in opening the case gave a brief outline of the defendant's movements from the 28th of October to the 13th of November in the course of which defendant went to different places under various names.

K. Roberts was then called and stated that he was an assistant engineer of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. He was stationed at Lo-Fu on Wednesday, the 9th November. At that time he was five miles away from the station and he met defendant, who was going in the direction of Canton. He inquired if Mr. Fraser was still staying at that place and witness replied that he had left last night. Defendant during the conversation broke down and wept bitterly, and he asked him if he had sent the bicycle back and defendant said "Yes." Defendant said to know Mr. Fraser in Bangkok and had stayed with him for eighteen months previously at Lo-Fu. He then asked him if he could get a night's stay at Mr. Fraser's house and witness agreed and gave a key to him to take to the Chinese boy. On his way up he met Mr. Carpenter who showed him the way. They talked for about quarter of an hour and after this he left and went in the direction of Lo-Fu. He saw Mr. Fraser's house the next day at 10.30 a.m. hiding near the station. He was at work at the time defendant came in and he later learned that he was returning by the one o'clock train. Witness asked him to stay for a while and leave by the next train, which he did. He told him that he was an engineer employed by the Siam Government, and that he was on leave and was going to Shanghai and would be returning after two months. Defendant missed the 5 o'clock train and stayed behind. They then had a conversation about the Siam Government and the defendant asked for his (witness's) printed testimonials. He said he would write to the Siam Government to get him an offer. He gave him the testimonials and two cards were returned to the witness. "Gordon F. Smith," was the name of the 10th. Defendant said he was leaving on the following morning. The next day he found a cheque missing from his cheque book. He last saw the missing cheque on Wednesday, the 10th of November, at the Crown Solicitor's office. It was then in the same condition as it was now. He woke up at about seven on the 10th. The defendant woke up before he did, and he saw him first in the dining-room. About half-past seven, two gentlemen came, with whom witness had a conversation which lasted till about quarter-past eight. After that, defendant and witness went towards the station. He wanted to get back to Hongkong. Halfway to the station defendant turned back and said "By Jove, I left my pocket book behind." He then went alone to the station where he met the two gentlemen. He waited till the train left as he expected the defendant. All three kept a look-out for him but there was no sign of him. The other two went on to Hongkong and he returned home. On Monday, the 14th, he felt suspicious and he looked round to see if there was anything missing. He then looked at the cheque book and saw it was all right. Later in the day he received a telephone message from the Police about a cheque book. Witness said he had never stayed in the Imperial Hotel in Hongkong and had never signed cheques there and neither did he sign any cheques in 53, Hollywood Road.

Defendant (To witness)—On your state definitely when that cheque was taken from your cheque book?—No.

It might have been a month before?—I might.

During the evening of the 10th you produced copies of your testimonials?—Yes.

After I read through them did I not advise you to write to the Siam Government yourself?—I did not remember.

Do you consider yourself justified in opening a cheque addressed to E. Roberts, Lo-Fu?—No. Did I say anything about recruiting labour for Siam?—No.

Did you know what my business was when I was going up there?—No.

Mr. Dennis—Did you hand that cheque to defendant?—I did not.

Was it possible for defendant to take that cheque out of the cheque book on the morning when you went into the dining-room?—Yes. Without anyone seeing it?—Yes.

The case was remanded till 12 p.m. to-morrow.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

BUILDING OF A BRANCH LINE.

The Canton station of the Canton-Hankow Railway is established in Huangsha and that of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is situated in Chuanlungkow. There is a distance of some five or six miles intervening between the two stations. Survey has already been made by the Canton-Hankow Railway and it has been decided to build a branch line from the Hankow station, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs and effecting a junction with the Kowloon Railway at Chuanlungkow. The line will be a single track one. It has also been decided to establish a station midway between the two main termini so that facilities may be afforded those would be passengers who are living inside the city. As the line of junction mainly passes through rice fields and other cultivated grounds, it is understood that construction work will be begun after all the crops have been reaped. *Northern Times*.

NORTH HUMMOCK (SHANGHAI) RUBBER COMPANY.

The third annual meeting was held at 20, Hatched Street, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. In moving the adoption of the report, said that it was owing to the high prices ruling in the rubber market during the past six months that the board had been able to declare such a substantial dividend as 25 per cent. with only one-eighth of the company's planted land in bearing. It was not probable that to high a market rate would continue nor, in his opinion, was it in the interests of a development company like theirs that it should do so, for the demand for rubber was unquestionably regulated by the cost of the raw material. If the price of rubber fell as it has been, the consumption would increase considerably, whereas if it were to fall as, per lb. the quantity produced by the Federated Malay States and by Ceylon would probably be absorbed for the purpose of further developing the rubber plantations. The board intended at no distant date to call up the 60,000 shares, the shares, Mr. H. H. Reuther seconded the motion, which was a cried.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

29th ult.
As we reported in our issue of yesterday, a serious building collapse occurred at Nos. 15 and 17 Aberdeen Street shortly after one o'clock. When we went to press, the number of casualties had not been ascertained, but it was thought that they were numerous. This proves to be the case. When the collapse occurred, there were some fifty people in the houses. How they escaped utter destruction remains a marvel.

When the roof and the three floors were all hurled to the ground leaving only the outside walls standing, it appeared as if hardly a single person in the doomed houses could have escaped. Yet quite a number of the residents came off with

HARDLY A SCRATCH.
In most of these cases, too, they ran off as fast as their legs could carry them. Others, again, who had been injured only slightly took refuge in neighbouring houses.

As soon as the alarm was given, rescue parties were promptly on the scene from the Fire Brigade, the Sanitary Board, and the Public Works Department, and eight strenuously they strove in removing the fallen debris and getting out the injured from their desperate plight. The work done by the rescue parties cannot be too highly praised. The rubbish inside the houses was hurled and thrown out into the street and the bodies called away by Sanitary Department coolies. Several of the rescued were so severely injured that they had to be carried to hospital. Four dead bodies were exhumed. The party wall of No. 15 also gave way in the evening, adding to the confusion.

All through the night, the work was carried on by relays, and this morning it was proceeding as hard as ever. The outer walls have been further shored, but the clearing away of the accumulation will not be accomplished for some days yet. It is feared there are still three or four bodies buried beneath, and little hope is entertained that they are alive.

BOOSTING RUBBER.

The November number of the *Agricultural Review* of the Philippines has been issued. The number contains a number of very interesting articles relating to the growing of crops in the islands and on other subjects pertinent to the work of the farmer. However, we were disappointed in not finding any mention of rubber except a brief extract from the prospectus of the Epic Rubber Plantations Company. This appeared without note or comment. So much has been made of rubber in neighbouring colonies that it is impossible for the Philippines to longer ignore the industry. In fact there are a rapidly increasing number of people in the islands who are not disposed to ignore a matter of such vital interest to the future of the country. A good deal has been said about rubber in Manila during the last two or three months. Mr. A. W. Prutch has returned from the expedition at Singapore where rubber was the chief theme and where he has been able to get a first-hand knowledge of the rubber business. Mr. Prutch submitted a very instructive and carefully prepared report on rubber to the bureau of agriculture. This report has not been even mentioned in the *Agricultural Review*.

Later on Mr. Prutch tapped rubber trees in the Government's experimental gardens in Sigatara. A report of this was published in the local papers and great interest was taken in it by many people. But no line appears in the *Review* about this incident.

Recently the Basil Rubber Plantation Company has been shipping locally grown rubber of a good quality to Germany. These facts, with an account of the enterprise, have been published in the *Review*. Mr. Prutch has written a good deal on rubber since his return from Singapore and has found interested readers for all his articles. The bureau of science has put a rubber exhibit in the museum on Calle Abasco, including about the first raw rubber seen in Manila. But no notice has been taken by the *Review* of any of this boost for rubber. We are disappointed because we are inclined to infer from this that the bureau of agriculture is against the cultivation of rubber in the islands and is purposely ignoring the growing demand that it take the lead in the introduction here of an industry that is making the Straits Settlements and other localities with a better conditions than prevail here, rich. We take it that the *Review* has ignored this rubber talk because the bureau refuses to take up the planting of rubber and the educating of the people here in its growth.

A good many are asking why the planting of rubber has not been taken up by the school gardens throughout the islands. Some seeds could easily be planted in every community and in the course of a few years there would be trees everywhere giving seed for the further propagation of the groves.

Undoubtedly the day of rubber in the Philippines is at hand and it is expected of the bureau of agriculture that it prepare the way for rubber planting as similar governmental agencies have done and are doing in the Straits Settlements. The world uses some 700,000 tons of rubber a year, it is said, and much of this is absorbed by the United States.

HONGKONG'S NEW REGIMENT.

RECORD OF SERVICE.

The 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, which arrives at Hongkong shortly from Ceylon, is an old and distinguished corps. It was formed in the year 1755 as the 53rd Regiment, which was subsequently changed to the 1st Regiment. In 1758 it went abroad on active service, and at the battle of Minden laid the foundations of its reputation as one of the finest regiments in the British service. Their followed service in Ceylon, when it was commanded by the celebrated Sir John Moore, the campaign in Ceylon, the Peninsular War, in the course of which it gathered imperishable laurels at the battle of Corunna, where its old colonel fell in the arms of victory. Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, N. Velle, Orléans, the storming of Badajoz, and the crowning victory at Waterloo, when it was engaged in repelling the French attacks on Hongkong. It participated in the second Borneo War of 1855, the Jowaki Expedition, 1877, the Afghan War, 1878-79, the Borneo Expedition, 1886-87, and many other minor affairs. Its and Battalion, which was the old 10th Regiment, formerly of the East India Company's service, represented the regiment in the Borneo Expedition, 1886-87, and the South African War, 1899-1900. It fought magnificently at Belmont, Boskop, Modder River, Magersfontein, and Paardeburg, and numerous smaller actions and skirmishes of that restricted struggle. The 1st Battalion lost 9 officers and 115 men killed in action, died of wounds or disease, and 11 officers and 155 men were wounded in action.

A COOLIE appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of snatching a purse containing \$150. Defendant was caught red-handed while committing the act.

SZY-YIP QUEENLESS SOCIETY.

MEMBERS DISCARD THEIR QUEENS.

28th ult.
A meeting of the above Society was held yesterday at the offices of the Szy Yip Chamber of Commerce. Several hundreds of members were present. The members were welcomed by the Reception Committee. Several speeches were delivered urging on the people the necessity of discarding their queens.

The "Yal Sun" and "The Civility" barbers offered their free services. Afterwards there was a rush of members to discard their queens to the premises of the Szy Yip Steamboat and the Lun Yick Insurance Company's offices, and the barbers were kept busy all the time. It is estimated that over eight hundred members dispensed with their queens.

Yesterday, and up to the present three thousand five hundred and forty-two members became queenless. A procession of the queenless members without changing their dresses was then formed and it then proceeded to Wing Lok Street W., Gough Street, Bonham Strand E., Jackson Street, Hollywood Road, Wo Hong Street W., then to Bonham Strand W., to the Central Market, and back to their premises. A dinner was given in honour of the new members at the Plog Hing Hotel.

THE GAGE STREET CASE.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, this afternoon the case was continued in which Miss Huxley Lynn is charged by Miss Doris Marlowe with alleged larceny of three diamonds, valued at \$3,000, the property of the complainant. Mr. Brutton, from the firm of Messrs. Brutton and Helt, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence.

A partner in the firm of Messrs. Gupp & Co., Jewellers, gave evidence to the effect that complainant and another lady came to the shop on 28th October to get a ring repaired. Complainant asked witness whether the stones in three rings on her fingers were safely set, and he replied that one of them was somewhat loose but there was no danger of its falling out. The rings (produced) were the same which were shown him in the shop. The settings now were not the same as they were then. The claws had been forced. He did not think a knock would have released the stones.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Shenton.

Detective-Sergeant Watt was called and stated that he remembered going to No. 2, Gage Street on the 26th of October. He went on the request of the Inspector on duty. He inspected the complainant's room. It was impossible and there was no means of anybody entering from the windows. He noticed something in the setting of the large ring. He kept the ring in his possession and afterwards handed them to the Government Analyst. He searched the defendant's room casually. On the next day, he gathered some crystals from the floor close by the washstand. Some was on the washstand and some in a bottle. These he sent to the Government Analyst. He informed the defendant that the crystals said he had seen her coming out from her room. This she denied. After a while, he told her again that the crystals had seen her in her room and she said "I don't remember." He told her to take down her hair and she said "If I had taken the diamonds you would never have found them. I would never rob a woman but I might a man." He left the house at 11 p.m. He went there the next day with a search warrant and found in defendant's room a tweezers which was in a brass bowl on the mantel-piece, and was found in the presence of defendant. He at once arrested the defendant.

Previous to the cross-examination Mr. Shenton objected and said the conversation between the witness and the Chinese servants, not being understood by the defendant, was not admissible. The objection was noted. Mr. Shenton: On the 26th you were called, in what state did the defendant appear to be? She appeared to be drinking while you were there?—Not as far as I know. On the day she was arrested she had a bottle of beer.

Doris Marlowe was re-called and spoke to reading the soap to Mr. Brutton.

Mr. Brutton—That is my case, your Worship.

Mr. Shenton—I'm not going to call any evidence.

His Worship committed defendant for trial.

EXCITEMENT IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM THE SAME HUSBAND.

26th ult.
Two Chinese women appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court this morning for creating a disturbance and behaving in a disorderly manner in Hollywood Road late last night. It appears that both the delinquents claimed a certain party to be their husband the final upshot of which was a scuffle during which the factions parties fought with fists and feet and abused each other to the third and fourth powers with great vehemence. While the fight was in full progress the man very wisely performed the vanishing act and left the women to settle the dispute. They had not finished the argument when they were taken in custody.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 on each of the defendants or in default seven days' imprisonment.

STRANGE RUMOUR IN MANILA.

COOK'S TOURING AGENT IS INDIGNANT AT CURIOUS ALLEGATION.

From latest Manila papers to hand, we take the following:—Mr. R. O. Hurley, agent for the Cook Touring Agency, who left with a party of tourists on the *Rubi* Wednesday, was highly indignant over the story published in a local paper to the effect that the Cook people in Hongkong had been active in keeping prospective visitors away from Manila. Mr. Hurley denied any such attitude on the part of the Hongkong agents, and said that as a matter of fact, the Cook people always have and still are busying Manila to the best of their ability.

Judge Tracey, one of the party from which the report is said to have emanated, also denied the truth of the allegation and said that the reason for some of the party not coming to Manila was simply due to the fact that they had not returned from Canton in time to catch the *Zaffio*, which they knew has been held over for the governor-general's mother, Mrs. W. H. Foster. These members of the party had gone to Canton, pending the delay of the steamer, but unfortunately could not get back in time to make the boat, according to Judge Tracey.

Two party left for Hongkong on the *Rubi* yesterday which was despatched twenty-four hours ahead of regular schedule time to enable them to catch the P. and O. liner *Della* leaving Hongkong Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. write:—Business remains very dull and there are no changes of any importance to record.

Rubber.—Steady stocks remained very steady with little business passing—Singapore stocks remain inactive. Para Rubber is quoted 6 1/4 from London by cable.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand, but very little business has been transacted owing to the difficulty in finding sellers. They are now asked for at \$95. Nationals are the same with buyers at \$90.

Marine Insurance.—Conditions have been dealt in to some extent at \$105. There are buyers of Unions at \$95 and possibly a higher rate could be obtained. North China can be placed at \$110. Yangtze are unchanged at \$150.

Fire Insurance.—China Firms have been sold at \$115 and Hongkong Firms at \$150.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamers have changed hands at \$3 1/4, but holders now ask for \$3 1/2. China Mails are offering at \$3, and Douglas Steamships at \$2. Indos are quoted at \$58 nominal but shares could be placed a little below this rate. The General Managers have announced an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable in London on 30th inst. This price at home comes slightly lower, viz. £3 1/2 for the Preference shares and £1 1/2 for the Ordinary. Star Ferries have found buyers at \$43 and the partly paid at \$12. Shells, according to latest telegraphic advice from London, are quoted at \$2 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugar remains steady at \$12 with some inquiry for shares at slightly under this figure and Luxons at \$2.

Mining.—Rams appear to be out of favour and are obtainable at \$6 1/2. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares are in demand at \$16.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in some request and business has taken place at \$5 1/2. Shanghai Docks are offering at \$12.70. Kowloon Wharves are again lower with shares offering at \$5 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$100. Hongkong have weakened to \$68. Kowloon Lands have been booked at \$34. Shanghai Lands come lower and have been sold at \$12.105 and \$12.105. Hongkong Hotels are asked for at \$57 1/2 while the new shares can be got at \$50. West Point remains steady at \$9.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are inquired for at \$3 1/2 but there are no sellers at present. All Northern Mills shares are lower. Kwos are quoted at \$57 1/2, Loon Kung Mow at \$12.48 and 89 Cents at \$12.250.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo are firm at \$10. Dairy Farm at \$12 1/2 and Hongkong Electric at \$23. China Providents are offering at \$7 1/2. Cements at \$13, Rops at \$8 and Watsons \$7 1/2. China Lights have been sold at 90 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 5/16 on demand and the T/T rate on Shanghai is T. 73 1/2.

FRIIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lambe and Rogge state in their fortnightly freight circular:—

During the period elapsed since writing our last Circular shipping business generally has exhibited very little life indeed. At the close of operations no more directions are at a deadlock at 100 to the South is concerned, whilst the North reports that freights have continued to improve, there being a good inquiry for tonnage in various directions and for the time being the demand considerably exceeding the supply. As to the outlook for the near future, all will depend upon the development of the Suez Canal business. If this source should give any more of a revival it seems likely to have a considerable effect on the market at this time of the year—with at least a couple of dull months to come.

Saloon/Hongkong.—The rate stands unchanged at 9 cents, and chartering is confined to a solitary settlement, the boat in question belonging to the New Company, cargo consisting of Paddy and Rice flour only.

Saloon/Philippines.—Rate has receded and a single fixture only has transpired on basis of 35,000 piculs at 22 cents to Manila.

Saloon/Java.—Inquiry for prompt tonnage has resulted in a charter at 21 cents to one port N. O. Java.

Java/Hongkong.—Local sugar market is still very dull. Stocks held here are plentiful and no new business is expected for some time.

Saloon/Japan.—As for next season, reports have it that Japan has contracted for some 60,000 tons for Spring shipment, the bulk of which most likely will be carried by Japanese tonnage. Prices for new grain have risen considerably and rice dealers are reluctant to contract for further forward deliveries, except at enhanced prices.

From Bangkok to this, chartering of outside remains quite impracticable.

Hainan to Shanghai.—The *Norw. s.s. Erebus* has been fixed in Shanghai for a cargo of cement on long sum basis of \$4500, rate working out at about 60 cents per cwt. Locally a part-cargo of 1,700 tons cement in bags has been booked by a liner Hongkong to Hankow at \$3 per ton.

Hainan

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

HEAVY FINE AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.M. Marine Magistrate, at his Harbour Office this morning, L.S. Murphy prosecuted Li, master of the steam launch *Wing*, with (a) unlawfully carrying 41 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license on the 18th inst.; (b) unlawfully carrying 71 passengers in excess on the 19th inst.

Lau Kuo, a Chinese constable, stated that he went as a passenger on the *Ta Tung* to Au Tau, with another constable. At about 10 a.m. he arrived at Au Tau, and counted the passengers. There were 80 all told, not counting the crew. The launch was allowed to carry 30, outside local trade limits. Between this point and Au Tau, a latter place being in Chinese territory. On the 19th inst. at 10 a.m. he left Au Tau for Hongkong in the same launch, on board which there were 81 passengers. They went to Pak She Wu, where 20 more were taken, and then to Au Tau, where another 20 were taken, totalling 101 passengers. He counted them in the presence of the constable.

Defendant had nothing to say and his Worship imposed a fine of \$100 or six months' hard on each count.

ODDITIES IN LEATHERS.

The trade in certain oddities of skins has grown to such an extent that nowadays no American tanner of specialties is uncomplished by any skin brought to him. Be it snake, crocodile, alligator, or seal, he handles it phlegmatically, and in the regular course of business. Until recently it was supposed that these unusual skins, those of special delicacy, at least, such as fish skins, had to be handled by special processes. Special tanneries, notably in Newark, N.J., one of the oldest seats of the tanning industry in America, outside of the New York City "Swamp," sprang up just for this purpose and prospered. But to-day all sorts of tanneries take anything that may come to them, and the specialists have become general tanners. At many of them the visitor, if he is there at an opportune time, may see a heap of snake skins, or those of sharks or alligators, perhaps even the skins of crocodiles, awaiting their turns with bites of hides that until yesterday covered fat and sleek cattle on hoof.

It almost seems, these days, as if leather could be made of anything that walks on four legs. The most unlikely creatures were the most profitable to the manufacturer. How many people know anything in particular about gaffish, for example, or would ever think of gaffish leather? Yet, in this branch of the leather trade of to-day, the gaffish is a little king among creatures valuable for their skins, for somebody not long ago discovered that it had a skin which, under treatment and with proper polish, can be made to look precisely like ivory. A good many of the very costly jewel cases and picture frames sold in the most expensive shops are of gaffish skin. The gaffish skin has some wonderful properties, and it is surrounded by some interesting legends. It is not only capable of being worked up to a beautiful polish, but after it is finished it takes on a wonderful hardness. There is a tradition that its secret was known by certain tribes of Indians, and they used it as an armor. It is certain that a breastplate of gaffish skin would resist even a tomahawk, and the impact of any arrow. It has even been established that it can be made hard enough to turn the edge of a spear or knife.

Oddish are so commonly regarded as a standard food that it is hard to dissociate the name from that use only. Nevertheless many oddish in some parts of the world are caught largely for their skins, which can be tanned to unusual toughness. The "hide" of the cod, as its covering when tanned may well be called, can be utilized for shoes and gloves to good advantage.

Every expert tanner to-day, who knows the skins of the denizens of the sea, who is familiar with the leather from seals, otters, walrus and all the other water beasts, will testify that there is nothing more beautiful that comes to him in the way of trade than shark skin. It is a bluish gray in colour, and of a tone that makes it seem burrished. It is easy to handle and tough, and lends itself remarkably well to decorative leather effects. The skin of a shark has its surface dotted closely with an infinite number of tiny prickles, only to be seen under a magnifying glass, and it is the effect given by them that makes the skin so attractive.

From Turkey comes the "catel fish" (as its Oriental name is best translated), horrifying in look at first, but its skin provides a green leather that is one of the very best in the trade. It is skin is admirable for long, strong leather strips. One of its most successful uses is for braiding into whips. (P. A. Wall in *American Export*.)

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.

FORTHCOMING DEVELOPMENTS IN LONDON SERVICE.

The General Post Office authorities have under consideration the development of automatic telephone exchanges, and investigations are being made into the system. Although automatic telephones are largely in operation in America—in some instances, as at Grand Rapids, without any manual assistance—the system is not familiar to most Englishmen; but the Lottier system, which is a Canadian invention, was tried in Lyons by the French Postmaster-General Simy in 1903; and a German system was installed in Hildesheim in 1907. The German machine is like a clock with indicating numbers 0-9, connected to the automatic exchange. To each number there is a hole, into which the finger is inserted, and the disc turned as far as it will go. Thus, to ring up 0555, the finger is inserted in hole 0, the disc turned and released, and the finger inserted in 5, and so on, until the numbers are finished. As the finger is inserted in 0 likewise, and the disc is released. The automatic system is also in use in Canada, and Mr. Nell, president of the Lottier Canadian Company, has related in this country how at Peterborough (Canada) the exchange was locked up at 11 p.m. on the 10th inst. owing to the mechanism being left to work by itself.

But, according to some experts, the absolutely automatic exchange, most suitable for small centres, is the Lottier system, which is a Canadian invention, was tried in Lyons by the French Postmaster-General Simy in 1903; and a German system was installed in Hildesheim in 1907. The German machine is like a clock with indicating numbers 0-9, connected to the automatic exchange. To each number there is a hole, into which the finger is inserted, and the disc turned as far as it will go. Thus, to ring up 0555, the finger is inserted in hole 0, the disc turned and released, and the finger inserted in 5, and so on, until the numbers are finished. As the finger is inserted in 0 likewise, and the disc is released. The automatic system is also in use in Canada, and Mr. Nell, president of the Lottier Canadian Company, has related in this country how at Peterborough (Canada) the exchange was locked up at 11 p.m. on the 10th inst. owing to the mechanism being left to work by itself.

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NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specialty Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph]

THE BOARD OF PARLIAMENTS.

Prince Ching and other princes recently held a conference with regard to the question of the responsibilities of such a body. These must be of the utmost importance, and Prince Ching could not see his way to assume this difficult task, being informed that the Premier's duty is more or less similar to that of the Grand Council; the only difference being that in the case of the Cabinet, the Premier would have the co-operation of the other members who share with him the responsibility. Prince Ching signified his consent to being nominated as a candidate for the Premiership. Subsequently, the Prince spoke to the Regent on the importance of the immediate establishment of a responsible Cabinet.

SENATE POSITIONS.

Prince Tuan has suggested that all the positions in the Senate must be filled by officials holding substantive ranks.

GRAND COUNCILOR.

Duke Taisho, the Minister of Finance, is to be appointed a Grand Councilor. The Imperial Edict will be issued in the course of a few days.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

Minister of War Yan Chang has decided to establish three elementary military schools in every district, and a medium military school in every prefecture. Instructions will be given to the various authorities to adopt immediate measures.

A PROTEST.

Princes Tsai-hua and Tsai-tao protested to the Prince Regent against Duke Taisho's appointment as a Minister of the new Cabinet.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Prince Tsai-hua has decided to award substantive appointments to all the officials who have accompanied him abroad for the investigation of Naval Affairs.

GOVERNOR OF SHENSI.

The Provincial Treasurer, Fan Tseng-chang of Nanking, will shortly be appointed Governor of Shen-si.

INTERFERENCE BY EXECUTIVE REPRESENTED.

Princes Yu Ling, Tsai-tao, Tsai-hua and General Yim Chang have decided to establish certain rules with a view to preventing the Executive from interfering with Naval and Military matters and at the same time limiting their powers.

THE NEW ORDER IN CHINA.

The Prince Regent has ordered the Grand Councilors to instruct the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to prepare everything for the proposed constitutional reforms with all their might. Should any of them think that he is incompetent for the post, he will be allowed to tender his resignation.

A DEPLETED EXCHEQUER.

Owing to lack of funds in the Imperial Household the Minister of Finance has wired to the various Provinces instructions to remit the usual sums to defray the expenses of the Imperial Household.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The following statement dated November 7 was recently published in the American papers:

By the courtesy of Colonel Goethals, I have inspected the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two-thirds of the excavation work, half the Gatun dam, 40 per cent. of the locks, and 20 per cent. of the Pacific locks have been completed. Colonel Goethals says that the work will be practically finished early in 1914, but he expects that the locks and machinery will be in operation, and that the Canal will be officially opened by January 1, 1915.

Everything is moving at the Isthmus with precision, method, and efficiency. Officials and workmen alike are imbued with a single idea—that of staying at Panama until the work is finished. This is largely due to the fact that every one feels that health and sanitary conditions are being carefully guarded by the Government.

I had a conversation with President Arcevalo to-day. He authorized me to convey to *The Times* his gratification that Mr. Taft had officially and emphatically denied the story that the United States had entertained the idea of annexing the Republic of Panama as a "malicious vendetta" of the Yellow Press. President Arcevalo fully concurs in this opinion. He added:

"The statement that the Republic is bankrupt is equally false. We do not owe a cent. We pay on sight. We have \$5,000,000 (\$1,200,000) deposited in New York banks, drawing 45 per cent. and \$300,000 in cash deposited in banks at Panama, of which the sum of \$100,000 is to secure the silver currency. We have no paper money. The Government is honestly and economically conducted and does not spend a dollar without careful consideration."

The President is giving Mr. Taft a banquet on the 16th inst., and elaborate arrangements are being made by the inhabitants of Panama to give him a cordial welcome to the Isthmus.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Sentiment in Panama favors a very full programme of fortification for the Canal. I am told that the plans of the fortifications have been practically agreed upon, and that the work will be begun at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Taft, after inspecting the proposed scheme under the guidance of Colonel Goethals and other officers, all of whom are strongly in favour of the fortifications, will write his recommendations to Congress while he is here.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

FORTUNE FAVOURS DARING BURGLARS.

In the early hours of this morning burglars broke into Bradley and Company's Godown at Wanchai, from which they removed a large quantity of sandalwood to a boat lying near the waterfront facing the godowns. The goods were left on the praya near the wharf while the culprits were at work getting more out, a European Police-Sergeant happened to arrive on the spot. In the course of his beat, he found the godown door open, whereupon he promptly bolted it again, at the same time giving two blasts on his whistle to secure assistance. Before the others could arrive, however, the thieves managed to make good their escape through the back door and a few moments later, the boat alongside the wharf shot away. A search was then made but nobody could be discovered in the godown. All the stolen property was recovered intact.

THE GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER GUILLEN.

(Commander Captain von Dastler) was to have left for the Far East on November 20. The cruiser quitted the Far East with two other German armored cruisers, the *Scholar*, *Arcturion* and *Guillem* with three smaller cruisers, *Zelphig*, *Nürnberg*, and *London*. All are of the most modern type.

SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Royal Engineers vs. Hongkong Cricket Club "A" at Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.
Oraigengow Cricket Club vs. Police Recreation Club at C.C.O. ground, 2.15 p.m.
Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Remnants, on the Kowloon Ground, 2.15 p.m.

The Remnants will be represented by the following in their match against Kowloon:—A. H. Young, G. Young, G. A. Cooke, R. N. Donnelly, M. M. Hays, G. T. Hoss, D. E. Waterhouse, C. E. Shields, W. E. Warburton and F. Watson.

The Police team for to-morrow's match are as follows:—P. B. J. Woodhouse, G. A. Woodcock, Dr. Kelly, J. Kerr, D. McIlroy, W. Keel, D. McLennan, W. Pitt, J. Ogg, S. Bell, and W. M. Copper.

The C.C.O. team are as follows:—R. Bazo, W. H. Vives, P. Currie, L. A. Rose, R. Pastorji, J. D. Norris, R. Carvalho, J. V. Dargy, E. L. Eragg, B. H. Taylor and L. E. Lammer.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
The Remnants	4	3	1	0	12
R.G.A.	3	1	1	1	6
Civil Service	2	1	1	0	6
R.E.	2	1	1	0	6
Kowloon	2	1	1	0	6
Hongkong	2	1	1	0	6
Craigengow	2	1	1	0	6
H.K. Police	2	1	1	0	6

OTHER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. R.G.A.

A match will take place on Saturday afternoon at the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground on Saturday afternoon.

The following will represent the Club's team:—E. P. Hays, A. P. Dishwood, A. C. E. Elborough, T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, H. D. Sharple, R. E. O. Brd, H. R. Phelps, D. C. H. Dalrymple, R. N. E. T. Wickham, R. N. and H. R. Makin.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION.

3rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, vs. 8th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at the Military Ground, 2.0 p.m. Referee: Gunner Marsh.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
R.G.A.	1	0	0	1	0
3rd Coy R.G.A.	1	0	0	1	0
8th Coy R.G.A.	1	0	0	1	0
B.O.C.	1	0	0	1	0
H.K. Police	1	0	0	1	0

FUTBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB vs. THE N.Y.V.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Club against the Navy in the first of the series of the "cup matches" to-morrow afternoon at Happy Valley. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m. Full back: H. G. Hegarty. Three-quarters: J. C. Roberts, J. F. McGregor, T. E. S. Robson, J. Gregory; Halves: T. Cocker and A. A. Claxton; Forwards: W. Ross, A. G. Ravehill, C. F. Cunningham, J. Bell-Irving, A. Temple, G. D. G. Cheema, E. V. Scott and H. W. Leister.

ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COY.

JAPANESE SETTLERS FOR COREA.

The Oriental Development Company is reported to be preparing for the introduction of its first Japanese settlers to the Korean peninsula. The number will be rather limited, the *Asahi* states, but in view of the fact that the success of this first batch will have a far-reaching bearing upon future settlements as well as upon Korean farmers, the Directors of the Company are evidently exercising great precaution in the selection of candidates.

On the other hand there are indications that Japanese farmers have begun to show a serious interest in Korean agriculture. Up to date (over twenty) applications, it is reported, have been received by the Company from would-be settlers in groups. Some days ago fifty Japanese, former R.M. families, arrived from Guma prefecture without making previous arrangements and surprised the Directors of the above Company with a request for a contract of settlement.

The Company is trying hard to make some provision for the Guma peasants. Misunderstanding on the part of the latter is said to be the cause of this awkward situation. It is highly desirable that prefectural authorities in Japan should take care not to allow a repetition of such a rash act by would-be agricultural emigrants.

HOW TO SWIM FASTER.

SYDNEY MAN'S INVENTION.

A Frenchman named Garrier recently invented a swimming machine, which not only made it possible for a swimmer to travel long distances by water, but also enabled a person who could not swim to enter the water and travel in safety. This invention weighed 10 lb. Mr. J. R. O'Brien, of Neutral Bay, says *The Evening News* (Sydney), appears to have gone one better, and has secured a provisional protection at the Patent Office for a contrivance which he claims will do all that the French machine will do, and yet only weigh 2 lb. instead of 10 lb.

Mr. O'Brien made a trial of his apparatus at the Horn in Bath recently and surprised local swimmers by the pace and ease with which he could travel through the water. The apparatus consists of an ordinary wife canvas-belt with wind-bags attached. These are situated so that when inflated the water one is at the back of the swimmer and the other under the abdomen. This section of the contrivance can be rolled up and put in the pocket. The second requisites consist of two aluminium plates or shields to fit over the hands to give the human propellers a greater grip of the water. These shields, when on the hands, are attached by strong elastic bands to the other portion of the apparatus (the belt round the waist), but of course the body is lifted forward from the hips and is in position for the second stroke to be made. The belt with the wind bags attached renders the user safe in the water.

TYPHON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

Manila, December 2, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the Pelow Islands moving W.

A BANKRUPT DEFENDANT.

In the Summary Court this morning—before

Mr. Justice F. A. Barclay, F. A. Barclay, Judge, a case was called in which King Leung Cheung Koo sued Wo Sang Chang for \$697.38.

Mr. Ho Yau Sik, of Mr. Leo d'Amada's office, appeared for the defendant and asked for a week's adjournment.

His Lordship—Why? Mr. Yau—Because, my Lord, my client has not got his books and papers necessary to the case. These have all been taken away by the creditors.

Mr. Stenton, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the defendants were in bankruptcy and it was most essential that he should get judgment before the receiving order was issued.

His Lordship—Is the defendant in the Colony? Stenton—No, my Lord. He is outside the jurisdiction of the Court and is not likely to return. I have already a warrant for his arrest.

His Lordship said he would take the case later. When it again came on at a subsequent stage, Mr. Ho Yau Sik stated that he was contented to judgment.

A CANADIAN AUTHOR'S BOOK.

"THE CHINESE."

John Stuart Thomson, the Montreal-born author's notable book "The Chinese," lately published in the United States by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., is now also published by the house of J. W. Lippincott, London, price 12s. 6d. net.

Scarcely of September 1910, reviews the work, which has met with international success, as follows:—"Numerous as have been the volumes devoted to China and its people, it may be doubted if there has been one published for a long time which gives a better idea of the present condition of this country and its millions of inhabitants than that which comes from Mr. John Stuart Thomson. He does not indicate how long he has been a resident in China, but it is evident that his stay has been considerable and he has certainly made good use of his opportunities of observing the people and their customs."

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SPEECH-MAKING.

A SHANGHAI CRITICISM.

The following appears in the *Shanghai Mercury*:

Dr. Wilder has just called attention to a duty which many disregard—the duty of attacking national fallacies on the personal side. And not only has Dr. Wilder done this with the charm which he has taught us to expect from him, but he has also been suggestive in other ways. Alcock was his text; intoxication his object of attack; total abstinence his effective weapon.

We wish to extend the field of operations so that it may include inebriation of another kind. "Intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbiage," said Benjamin Disraeli of Wm. Ewart Gladstone in a memorable debate in the House of Commons. That bit of biting description will serve as an introduction to a perceptive inquiry and some examination of it.

It is universally allowed that the drinking habits of the present day are evils of the first magnitude. But what of the vice of speech-making? Our modern tendency is to be glibly glib, our fixed idea? Is it a sign of intelligence, of rationality, and capacity, or is it a mark of vicious abstraction on the part of those who listen and of verbiage dust-throwing on the part of those who talk?

Let us see. One thing is certain—the more the words, the thicker the thought. There is probably more water in a small Alpine lake than in the broad Ta-hu. The lake has depth; the Ta-hu is shallow. Now thought that is thin is not unlike glib that is thin. There is lack of nourishment in it, and this is bad for the mental nature of such as have to submit to it. There is more substance in an essay of Bacon's or a speech in Hamilton than may be found in a thick volume of political doctrine. "They think they shall be heard for their much speaking," was said of the long-winded Pharisaees. If we go further than this, we are sure that a vast deal of this sort of verbiage of the present day is worse than windy; it is insincere. Talleyrand said that man used speech to conceal his thoughts, and the witicism is truer now of public life than it was when uttered. Politicians now mount the rostrum with their tongue in their cheek. That is one result of democracy, for where democracy exists, there must be people be beguiled into the belief that they are their own rulers. The politician must be able to follow the greater the demagogue the more false his appeal to the groundings. The quantity of claptrap, of misstatement, of fabrication, and of other linguistic crime which ought to make the utterers ashamed of themselves and which will be poured into the long-suffering ears of the British people during the coming month is something appalling to think of. We do not mean to say that there are no good points in our Anglo-Saxon methods of placing issues before the community, but we do say that while we recognise their good points we cannot be blind to the fact that they have their counterbalancing defects. It is not a good thing for a nation to hear its leaders abusing, libelling, denouncing, and vilified. Yet this is the part of the game. In private life it is a serious thing to call a man a liar, a thief, a scoundrel or a rogue. He may now hear them all, and see them all in print, sometimes referring to himself, sometimes to his rival, according to the tint of the utterer's electoral favour.

Still more her point. Much spraving inevitably brings about self-contradiction. We all know what a whirlwind Mr. Roosevelt has made of the "period of literary calm" to which he said he was coming home. We have heard the echoes of his hoarse speeches ever in the Far East. It is surprising that the Nation (America) has discovered from these speeches that on one and the same subject there are four Roosevelt's. The wonder is that there are not more. One leading politician in England, who do not take in a year so much as Mr. Roosevelt has done in a week, yet has his younger soldiers called up to contradict at times their older dicta. Hence accusations of inconsistency, of opportunism, and of discrepancies fatal to the statesmanship. And list of all this is not a violent verbalism destructive of all true oratory. The high water mark of British eloquence was reached when there were but one or two "full-dress" debates during a whole year. Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Peel did not talk at large every night. Lincoln made but two Gettysburg speeches. The Philippines and the Boer wars were not delivered at roadside meetings. These are considerations which we should give pause to the two English-speaking peoples. We are the greatest sinners in this respect, and if there is anything to choose between us the daughter is more talkative than her mother. She gains nothing by it. Such whiffwags must go in one ear and out of the other, since no head could possibly contain them; and the result is that the cloud of chaff even the few grains of corn that do exist are in danger of being lost.

COOLIES' FATAL FIGHT.

AFTERMATH OF A DYNAMITE ARGUMENT.

At Yanggaw-mu, a village in Yamaoschi prefecture, on the 20th inst., a fatal fight occurred among Japanese and Korean workmen who are employed in the hydro-electric works belonging to the Tokio Electric Light Company. A number of Korean coolies who were drinking at a restaurant quarrelled among themselves. A Japanese coolie happened to pass and dashed into the house to pacify them. The latter now attacked the intruder and killed him on the spot. Hearing this the Japanese workmen attacked the Korean. Severe fighting ensued, and someone threw a piece of dynamite among them, with the result that two men were killed and many injured. When news of the fight reached the Police Station a force of police was sent to the scene, and the ringleaders were arrested.

COOK'S TRIPS IN NEW ZEALAND.

LATEST HANDBOOK ISSUED.

THE CHARGE AGAINST
THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of \$768.17 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Dennis?

Mr. Dennis—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies—No, your Worship.

His Worship—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Wills?

Sergeant Wills—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship—Mr. Gardner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardner—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes.

For how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship—If the case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Gardner—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Dennis—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship—Yes.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Senhor Eduardo Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel.

His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the Hongkong Telegraph called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patia* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House, before taking his departure from the Colony.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hillifox this afternoon, Tam Tsai Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company, of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were stamped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium.

On the 25th day of the 10th moon last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Sheng Po* with the advertisement and for the advertisement and later received the receipt from Canton. The word "Kingle" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agent no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dennis.

The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Sunday afternoon.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Haveland, Police Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Sling, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Sanitary Board cooler, for a sum of \$45.50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the \$50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

CHINESE A. D. C.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenery is to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

COMMERCIAL.

31st December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.

Altagart	5/
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	74/
Balgowale	50/75
Bertams	7/
Caray Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castelfields	110/
Chaungkat Serdangs	58/
Chibras (part paid)	\$8 prem.
Do (fully paid)	5/8
Damans	15/8
Eastern International	13/5 prem.
Glendays	\$2.00
Hilblonds and Lowlands	107/5
Indragilis	13/
Kamunings	5/ prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	16/
Ledbars	17/
Linggis	7/3
London Ventures	13/
London Ventures	5/6
Melilmas	5/6
Pajams	11/
Pegohs	5/1
Rubber Trusts	17/ prem.
Sandycrofts	5/6
Sapongs	17/
Seafields	14/
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johores	5/3
Singel Chohs	5/6
Sungel Kapars	14/
Tangkahs	10/
Toerangle	10/
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapore	5/4
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	80/
Duffs	10/
Tronohs	34/6
Para Rubber	6 1/2 per lb.
Plantation	6 1/2

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Rubbers—The price of Para in London is quoted 6 1/2 and Plantation has advanced to 6 1/2, but the share market has not followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered.

Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about \$80 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. National banks have buyers at \$80.

Marine Insurances—There has been a steady demand for Cantons and transactions to some extent have been put through at \$180 and \$182 and more could be placed at the latter rate, or rather higher. Unions are in demand at \$185 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate. North Chinas have been in steady demand at the advanced rate of Tls. 120 during the week but little business has taken place. Yangtze remains nominal at \$90.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are unchanged at \$16 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at \$35.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal \$30 with no business passing, whilst China Mailboats show some inquiry at 78. Douglas Steamships have sellers at \$20 and Indos at \$28. Star Ferries are on offer at \$13 for the fully paid and \$12 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at 87.

Refineries—China Sugars are quoted \$22 with little business to report and Luzons are on offer at \$22.

Mining—Raubs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$6. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are required for at \$50 after business during the week at \$55, and Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 6 1/2. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$53 and Hongkong Wharves have advanced slightly to Tls. 9 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$100, and Humphreys Estates have further weakened to \$65 sellers. Kowloon Lands are required for at \$33 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Lands are still quoted Tls. 10 1/2. Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at \$27 and the new shares at \$50, with no transactions. West Point is quoted at \$33.

Cotton Mills—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at \$42 without tempting sellers. In Northern Mills, Ewes at \$87 1/2, Lau Kung Mews at Tls. 48 1/2, and Soy Chies at Tls. 250, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous—China Borecos are offering at \$0, and Dairy Farms are neglected at \$7 1/2. Hongkong Electrics have been dealt in during the week at \$20. China Providents are on offer at \$2 1/2. Cements at \$3 1/2. Ropes at \$18, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at 10 1/2, and China Light are required for at 90 cents.

Exchange—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	110/3/6
Do. demand	110/3/6
Do. 4 months' sight	110/3/6
France—Bank T.T.	233
Do. demand	233
Germany—Bank T.T.	128
India T.T.	197
Do. demand	197
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75
Singapore—Bank T.T.	78
Java—Bank T.T.	90 1/2
Do. demand	90 1/2
month's sight L/O	10 9/166
6 months' sight L/O	10 11/162
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 13/16
4 months' sight France	2 3/4
0 months' sight	2 3/4
4 months' sight Germany	1 5/3
Bar Silver	256
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.10

HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKED.

On the morning of the 10th inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsung, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsungura Machi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. Four of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,029,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/98 = \$22.45	800 206/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$4,000 \$8,000	\$50,558	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	180 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 % \$185 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	44 1/2	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 205, 19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all.	5 % Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$257,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	2 % 8 7/8 % sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,137	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 19-9	2 1/2 % \$195
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,840	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 % \$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 % \$355 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,713 \$7,713 \$7,713	Dr. \$37.7	\$ 1/2 for 1909	8 % \$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	10 % \$191 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$2,166	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	12 1/2 % \$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$138,100 \$138,100 \$138,100	15,161	3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for 1909	15 % \$58 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$138,100 \$138,100 \$138,100	15,161	Final div. of 2 1/2 % per sh. (coupon 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per sh. for '09 & 2 1/2 % div. of 15. per sh. on acc. for '10	5 % \$25 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	102,994	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.10	8 % \$22 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$2,587		8 % \$22 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 % \$125
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$125,352	\$3 for 1897	6 % \$122 sellers
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$4,435	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year 1910 making 2 1/2 % (coupon No. 15)	9 % Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$4 \$4 \$4	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5 % \$6 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 % \$7/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Freewick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,375 \$25,375 \$25,375	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.10	10 % \$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$550,000 \$550,000	\$261,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 % \$53 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,177	3 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.19	10 % \$50 1/2 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 2,416	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 % Tls. 6 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	9,223	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 % Tls. 9 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.10	10 % Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$5	\$5	\$250,615 \$250,615 \$250,615	124	\$3 on old shares \$15.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	8 % \$224 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,277	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	6 % \$70
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$1,777	45 cents for 1909	7 % \$100 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,777	\$2 1/2 for 1909	6 % \$16 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	129		8 % \$13 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,170,000 \$1,170,000 \$1,170,000	Tls. 12,000	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	10 % Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	none	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 % \$50
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	40,000	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.10	10 % Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	12,177	50 cents for year ending 31.12.10	10 % \$44 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	70,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$5,250,000 \$5,250,000 \$5,250,000	12,177	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.10	10 % Tls. 51
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	12,177	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 % Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	12,177	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 % Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hall's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10,925 \$10,925 \$10,925	124	15 % per share for 1909	10 % \$18 sellers
China-Boreco Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	124	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 % \$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	124	60 cents for year ending 31.12.10	10 % \$90 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	124	80 cents for 1909	10 % \$7 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	124	\$1.20 for year ending 31.12.10	7 % \$17 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	124	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 % \$31
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$4,490	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 % \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share as 1/2 bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 31.12.10	6 % \$130
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$7,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 % \$135 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$4,170	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 % \$13 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	Tls. 116,682	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 27 for 1910	5 % Tls. 1,000
Maatschappij van Mijl, Busch en Landbouwerijplaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	124	80 cents on fully paid shares of 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 31.12.10	5 1/2 % \$19 sellers
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	124	No 2	5 1/2 % \$19 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	124		

THE CHARGE AGAINST
THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of \$7,758.31 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Denys, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship:—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker:—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship:—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Denys?

Mr. Denys:—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship:—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies:—No, your Worship.

His Worship:—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Willis?

Sergeant Willis:—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship:—Mr. Gardner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardner:—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes.

For how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship:—If the case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Gardner:—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship:—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Denys:—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship:—Yes.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Senhor Edouard Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning steamer to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patric* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House before taking his departure from the Colony.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tsu Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Denys, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. O. K. Sing defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were chopped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium. On the 31st day of the 11th month last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Shing Po* with the advertisement, sold for the advertisement and later received the amount from Canton. The word "Kingle" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Denys. The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazleland, Police Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Slogh, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Sanitary Board cooler, for a sum of \$45.50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the \$50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

CHINESE A. D. C.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenery is to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

COMMERCIAL.

31st December, 1 p.m.

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Anglo-Java	7 1/2
Anglo-Malaya	24 1/2
Balgowles	510.75
Berlems	7 1/2
Carey United	17 1/2 prem.
Castlefields	110/
Changkat Serdangs	88 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	5.8
Damansaras	15 1/2
Eastern Internationals	13 1/2 prem.
Glenslys	52.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107 1/2
Indragiri	51 1/2
Kamuning	5 1/2 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	105 1/2
Labu	7 1/2
Linggis	107 1/2
London Asiatic	31 1/2
London Ventures	5 1/2
Medlmas	5 1/2
Pajamas	11 1/2
Pegohs	5 1/2
Rubber Trusts	17 1/2 prem.
Sandycrofts	5 1/2
Sapongas	27 1/2
Seafields	140/
Shelfords	73 1/2
Singapore & Johore	5 1/2
Songel Chohs	9 1/2
Sungel Kapats	14 1/2
Tangkabs	30 1/2
Tonang	112 1/2
United Serdangs	112 1/2
United Singapore	5 1/2
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Duffs	107 1/2
Trombols	34 1/2
Para Rubber	6 1/2 per lb.
Plantation	6 1/2

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Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

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Mining.—Raubs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$6. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are inquired for at \$50 after business during the week at \$51, and Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 67 1/2. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$53 and Hongkong Wharves have advanced slightly to Tls. 97 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$100, and Humphreys Estates have further weakened to \$64 sellers. Kowloon Lands are inquired for at \$33 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Lands are still quoted Tls. 101, and Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at \$37 and the new shares at \$70, with no transactions. West Points are quoted at \$32.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at \$44 without tempting sellers. In Northern Mill, Ewes at \$87 1/2, Lou Kung Mows at Tls. 48 1/2, and Soy Chies at Tls. 250, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreas are offering at \$50, and Dairy Farms are neglected at \$74. Hongkong Electrics have been dealt in during the week at \$20. China Providents are on offer at \$7, Cement at \$31, Ropes at \$18, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at \$64, and China Lights are inquired for at 90 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 73 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Do. demand	110 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	233
America—Bank T.T.	24 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	128 1/2
India—T.T.	117 1/2
Do. demand	117 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	77 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. for H.K.	100
Java—Bank T.T.	90 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	111 1/2
month's sight H.K.	10 9/16
6 months' sight H.K.	10 11/16
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	61
4 months' sight do.	61
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 13/16
4 months' sight France	237 1/2
6 months' sight do.	239 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	153 1/2
Bar Silver	25 1/2
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10 1/2

HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKED.

On the morning of the 6th inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsungwa, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsungwa Machi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. South of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.		
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.					
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,00,000 \$250,000	\$2,019.30	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/98=\$12.45	5 %	890 260/		
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7 1/2	60	\$4,000 \$20,000	\$30,551	\$2 (London 8/6) for 1909		180 buyers		
MARINE INSURANCES.										
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 1 68 696 \$10,181 \$1,600,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$185 sales		
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	4 1/2	45	Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308 1,000,000	Tls. 205.19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '07 making 15 % in all...	5 %	Tls. 120 buyers		
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 1 1 128 2,105,749 \$718,985	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making 10 all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	2	8 1/2 sales		
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$204,405 \$199,264	\$7 1/2	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	4 1/2	\$195		
FIRE INSURANCES.										
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$1,050,000	\$4 8/10	56 and bonus \$2 for 1908.....	7 %	\$116 buyers		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,100,000 \$81,153	\$25,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$355 buyers		
SHIPPING.										
China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited...	10,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,743 \$130,000 \$100,189	Dr. \$3,77	3 1/2 % for 1909		28		
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	14 % for year ending 30.6.1908		\$191 sales		
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 107,500 \$7,765 \$15,491	\$1,000	Dividend of \$14 for 30.6.10	1 1/2 %	\$31 sellers		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	3 1/2 % on Prof. & Div. on 31.12.09		\$58 sellers		
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & a 10% div. of 15% per sh. on acc. for '10	5 %	8 1/2 sellers		
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1910	5 %	\$23		
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$63,681	\$1,000	A bonus of 5 % for year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$11 1/2		
REFINERIES.										
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$81,620	Dr. \$1,000	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$125		
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,000	\$3 for 1909		\$122 sellers		
MINING.										
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 16		
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year		Pa. 15		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	4 1/2	18 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$4 per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$6 sellers		
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 310	G 310	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G. \$1.15...		3 1/2		
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.										
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 30.6.1910		\$5		
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd..	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$53 sellers		
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	3 1/2 % for half year ended 30.6.1910		\$504 sales		
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all year 20.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 67 1/2		
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited....	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 97 1/2		
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.										
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Tls. 21 for year ending 30.6.1910	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90		
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	50 cents for year ending 30.6.1910	10 %	Tls. 94 buyers		
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	10 %	Tls. 51		
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.1910	10 %	Tls. 50		
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 150		
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 % per share for 1909	18 %	\$18 sellers		
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$10 sellers		
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	10 %	90 cents buyers		
COTTON MILLS.										
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd...	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	\$174 buyers		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$13		
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers		
Lian-kung-now Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	A dividend of \$1.20 per share 31.12.09	6 %	\$10		
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	\$13 sellers		
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for 1909	10 %	\$10 sellers		
China Boreas Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	10 %	90 cents buyers		
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	80 cents for 1909	10 %	77 1/2 sellers		
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	\$174 buyers		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$13		
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers		
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	A dividend of \$1.20 per share 31.12.09	6 %	\$10		
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	\$13 sellers		
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 %	\$13 sellers		
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,000		
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making 10 all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,000		
Manichapilly of Mills, Busch & Landbouwen	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10...	5 1/2 %	\$18 sellers		
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10...	5 1/2 %	\$18 sellers		
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	None		\$8		
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	None		\$8		
SHANGHAI-SAMAT & TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED										
Shanghai-Samat & Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 115		
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halpoung Nominal	35 Halpoung Currency	none none	none none	First year		\$36 sellers		
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none none	Dr. \$21,096 \$22,86	None	8 %	\$5		
Union Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$5		
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	8 %	\$61		
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10...	5 %	\$14 sellers		
Yankin Limited,	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	35 cents for 1909	5 %	\$5 sellers		
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	3 % for 1909		\$61		
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$762	None		\$24		

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8897

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

六拜禮

號三月二十英曆

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RESERVE FUNDS
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N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1910.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1811.
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WM. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

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TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1910.

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J. KULLMANN,
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

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BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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For 6 months 1/2 per Cent. per annum,
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N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910.

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CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

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Income for Year \$566,159.00
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

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A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated and extensively enlarged and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect. Situated in the most central position. Large and airy Rooms. Hot, Cold and Shower Baths. Gas and Electric Lights and Fans. Large and comfortable Lounges. Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. COUSINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

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Telephone No. 107.
Telegraphic Address "Comfort" Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1910.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI {HIMALAYA About 9th Dec. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {ASSAYE Neos, 10th Dec. } See Special Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (SUNDA {Capt. R. A. Peters 16th Dec. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES {SOMALI Capt. A. G. Cobitt, R.N.R. } About 28th Dec. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (NUHA {Capt. F. J. Fox 31st Dec. } Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910.

Antinuations.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

SILVER WARE

of all descriptions.

Guaranteed 90 per Cent. Silver suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Remaining Stock have been well polished.

40 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN

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LONGEST REPUTATION.

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Established 1864.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1910.

Hotels.

WEISMANN'S

FRESH GRAPES.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1910.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PRINCE, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers

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AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: MONDAY, 18th November. 8.00 A.M. HONAM. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

CANTON TO HONGKONG: THURSDAY, 1st December. 8.00 A.M. HONAM. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 2nd December. 8.00 A.M. HONAM. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

SATURDAY, 3rd December. 8.00 A.M. KINSHAN. 8.00 A.M. HONAM.

SUNDAY, 4th December. 10.00 P.M. FATSHAN.

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On SUNDAY, the 4th DECEMBER, 1910.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN," will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 5 P.M.

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA'S TRADE
IN 1909.

The latest of the series of Customs Reports for the year 1909 issued by Imperial authority contains much food for reflection, some of it not of the most palatable kind. This report comes nearer to Hongkong mercantile interests than did any of its predecessors, for it covers exclusively the southern coast ports for which Hongkong serves more or less as the entrepot or distributing centre. It is hardly necessary to enter into a study of the figures contained in these returns. It is sufficient to say that in the districts which come within their scope, the year 1909 was favourable in the aggregate. Main interest attaches to the comments and remarks made upon different branches of trade by the Customs Commissioners, each in his own district. For instance, the Commissioner at Foochow writes:—"It is easy to comprehend that our staple export, tea, grown as it is on old-fashioned principles and extravagantly and wastefully prepared, cannot compete in price with the scientifically grown and economically manufactured leaf of India and Ceylon." But he cannot understand the apathetic attitude of the people in face of their dwindling trade returns. In a district like theirs, he goes on to say, where Nature has been so exceptionally bountiful, one would have thought that some new product, some fresh industry, would come forward to take the place of the gradually diminishing tea trade. It appears strange that China tea, which at one time dominated the world's market should at last be ousted from its traditional stronghold; but there is no one to blame except the tea growers themselves. Time after time, it has been impressed upon them that they must change their methods if they desired to compete on level terms with the highly cultivated products of India and Ceylon. But all these warnings have been left unheeded; and it seems to be only a question of time when China tea will be grown only for China consumption and when none but the very finest blends will have a showing in the foreign markets. In tea-growing, as in all else, Chinese custom appears to be immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As regards the silk industry, at any rate, one would naturally consider that China held an unassailable position. Yet even here we find there is a

fly in the ointment. For we are told by the Commissioner at Canton that, although China silk is maintaining its position in the world's markets, exporters state that "during the last three seasons complaints as to the quality of Cantons from manufacturers in Europe and America have rendered business increasingly difficult, and that, unless measures are taken to remedy the defects, the future of the staple export of Canton is seriously threatened." The Canton bristle trade, too, is not giving satisfaction to foreign buyers. Amoy, like Foochow, is losing its tea trade; and the camphor supply of the district is becoming exhausted without any plan being done to keep up the rate of production. The port of Kiangchow in Hainan has to record increasing difficulties in the way of trade, because no attempt is made to keep open the fairway that connects it with the steamer anchorage a few miles away. And these are but a few of the things in the report which may be taken as indicative of the lost opportunities in China's trade during the past year. There are more encouraging reports, however, from other places adjacent to this Colony and closely identified with our trade and shipping. From Kowloon it is reported that there has been a healthy expansion in all branches of trade, due probably to the activities of returned emigrants. "A large part of their savings is invested in Hongkong, but they are gradually employing their money in local industries, such as rice and oil mills, silk filatures, etc. They have also brought back a taste for foreign comforts and luxuries; money being plentiful, there is a growing tendency to indulge in foreign articles of apparel and household goods." In this district, too, as well as in the hinterland of Swatow, the fruit industry is gaining ground and appears to be firmly established. The agricultural hope of the Swatow prefecture, writes the Commissioner there, would appear to dwell at present in its fruit, and if the remarkable talent for organisation of the Chaochufu people can be diverted to the distribution of the crop by modern methods, the eastern part of Kwangtung province might become for North and Central China what the State of Florida has long been for the North Atlantic States of America. Referring to returning emigrants, the Amoy Commissioner relates that at Changchow the influence of these people who have profited by their experience abroad prompted the purchase of an up-to-date dredger out of flood relief funds, for the purpose of improving the fluvial approaches of the city and so minimising the dangers occasioned by floods. A resident of the same town, who had been abroad for thirty years, had imported plant canes in large quantities for distribution in the district and was to erect a modern sugar-mill plant for the manufacture of sugar by the most up-to-date methods. The Sunning-Yeungkong Railway owes its existence to a Chinese who spent forty-three years in America, and three-fourths of the capital of the line is held by Sunning men in California. The returned emigrant, it would appear, is destined to play a highly important part in the future history of China, and there is probably no more powerful agent than he to be found for educating his stay-at-home countrymen into the ways of progress and enlightenment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

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MOTTO for Chinese Government in present crisis:—We are here to die and go to borrow.

SEVEN companies supply London with gas and the prices vary from 4s to 6s 6d per 100 feet.

THE cars on view at the Motor Show at Olympia, in Kensington, are valued at nearly £1,000,000.

THE 11th New Zealand Cavalry, under the command of Major-General Sir James Johnston, is expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 15th inst. for the purpose of discharging the duties of the garrison.

FOURTEEN men were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning with gambling at No. 26, Queen's Road East. The men were fined \$2 each or 7 days.

A LONDON telegram dated November 23 says:—Rising has been renewed in the South Wales conflict. Thirty of the police officers and 500 of the strikers have been injured in the street fights.

A CHINESE tailor was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning for assaulting another tailor with a knife. He was fined \$50 and was bound in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

"G.L.D. to see you, Mr.," a man shouted as Mr. Lloyd George entered his motor-car under the granite archway of Downing Street. "You ought to be," the Chancellor replied, "considering I have just come out of a long day."

Mrs. Gent and Co., of Leicester, a making the largest electrical clock in the world. It will be placed in the tower of an insurance company's building in Liverpool. The four dials are each 25 ft. in diameter, and the minute hands 14 ft. long.

TWO men and a woman were charged with keeping an opium den and thirty-seven for smoking. The defendants appeared before Mr. E. R. Hall at the Magistrate's Court this morning and his Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$150, the second \$50 and the third \$30. The remainder were fined \$4 each.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FAREWELL DINNER IN HONOUR OF
"THE BUFFS"

H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard gave a dinner party at Government House to-night in farewell to The Buffs. The guests included Colonel Bayard, Major and Mrs. Geddes, Major Cobbe, Major and Mrs. Eaton, Captain and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Collins-McLay, Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Scarlett, Captain Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and Miss Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Mads, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawder, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Collis, Mr. Friel and Mr. and Mrs. Montague-Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. May and Mrs. Keswick.

On the arrival of Captain and Lady Marques yesterday, H. E. the Governor sent his Aide-de-Camp to wait on them to convey an expression of sympathy and to place the hospitality of Government House at their disposal. They decided, however, to stay at the Hongkong Hotel until their departure for Europe.

The editors of the *Nouvelles*, *Kunkoo* and *Zuany*, (the *Huikoo* and *Techie*) are charged with high treason, in reproducing particulars of coastal fortifications derived from German sources.

It is officially stated in Peking that the reported contracts with American firms for the building of Chinese warships have not been arranged, and it is now considered improbable that the work will be given to the United States.

As a sequel to the theft of a pair of razors said to have belonged to the Duke of Wellington from Messrs. Pritchard and Company's Godown at Singapore the other day, it is reported by the *Lat Pau* that a European detective constable has been fined \$15 for failing to arrest the thief.

It is reported that twenty-five cases of the black plague have occurred in the Chinese quarter at Manila. Thanks to the precautionary steps taken by the Chinese officials no fresh case is reported, but Japanese Consular officials have removed 160 Japanese residents in the Chinese quarter into the Japanese Public Hall in the Russian section. The hasty step taken by the Consul has given rise to some criticism.

CATCHER Billy Sullivan, of the Chicago Americans, repeated the feat of Catcher Charles Street, of the Washington American league team two years ago, in catching a baseball thrown from a window at the top of the Washington Monument, a perpendicular drop of 544 feet. The ball was tossed from the top of the monument by Pitcher Ed. Walsh of the Chicago team. It was only after 23 attempts that Sullivan caught the ball although he nearly succeeded several times. The speed of the ball was so terrific, however, that he was unable to hold it. It is estimated that the ball was travelling at the rate of 161 feet a second when caught.

SIR Frederick Lugard is credited in an English periodical with the story of a fiery old colonel's visit to a village barber. The officer popped into the shop, placed his sword beside a chair, and said, "Shave me, sir, and beware; if you cut me I will cut your head off." This threat was too much for the man in charge, and he called an assistant, telling him to shave the gentleman, and informing him of what to expect should the razor not act properly. The boy promptly got to business, and when the operation had been satisfactorily performed the colonel inquired, "Weren't you frightened at all?" The boy replied in the negative, and asked his reason, he responded, "Well, it's like this, sir: If I had cut you at all, I should have finished you off for safety."

It has been a matter of surprise and disappointment that Dr. Lim Boon Keng did not accompany Mr. E. Liu Yu Lin, Chinese Minister to London, as one of his secretaries as first announced. That Dr. Lim Boon Keng's plans have been altered is now explained by the statement that he has been appointed Medical Director of the Imperial Chinese Commission to the International Hygiene Exhibition, at Dresden. He is also appointed Inspector-General of Government Hospitals, and Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, of the Chinese Empire. Dr. Lim Boon Keng is to be heartily congratulated on his holding the highest position at a time when the chief medical authority in China.

THE Tientsin Criminal Court, which is trying a peculiar murder case, has asked the Royal Institute of Judicial Medicine in Berlin to experiment on corpses with the object of investigating the effect of bullet wounds on the brain. This genuine request can only be carried out with the permission of the police on unclaimed corpses in the Morgue, such as are sometimes given to hospitals. Only such corpses as are already mutilated beyond recognition are allowed to be used. However, the Ministers of the Interior and Justice will probably give their consent in the case. In this connection it is interesting to recall the old calumny against the Prussian army according to which the artillery ranges at Jureb, where the new guns are tried, always employ corpses.

A news agency informs a London paper, that it has news from the best sources that during the visit of Prince Tsai-Tai to Berlin the Emperor Wilhelm II. counselled China to develop its army as soon as possible, it being absolutely necessary for the maintenance of universal peace. As long as China has no formidable army, the Powers will covet China. The Prince remarking that Chinese finances were not in a condition to provide the necessary expenses, the Emperor said that Germany would be happy to aid China, and that the German manufacturers would furnish arms, munitions, and men-of-war, giving China a credit of three years on condition of paying interest. Prince Tsai-Tai sincerely thanked the Emperor, and declared he would transmit the proposition to the Regent.

The Macao Unrest.

PROTECTION OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS

FARICAL INCIDENT AT GOVERNOR MARQUES' DEPARTURE.

[From Our Special Correspondent]

Macao, 3rd September.

A rather farical incident occurred yesterday at the Hongkong and Macao Steamers wharf on the departure of the ex-Governor of Macao. After His Excellency had passed the guard of honour drawn up outside the wharf and had mounted the gangway and gained the deck of the steamer, a man dressed in the uniform of the local Fire Brigade, of which he is a fireman, stepped forward from among the crowd and said that he was desirous to address the Governor. The man's name is Soora. He appeared considerably excited and said that he spoke with all his strength of the Portuguese language (Portuguese). In his confusion, he said he had been 19 years in the Portuguese Armada (Navy) and that last year he applied for home leave but it was not granted. He then put his hand into his coat pocket in the act of drawing something or other from it. Those on board thought he was going to pull out a deadly weapon but it turned out to be nothing more deadly than a little strip of red and green. Waving the flag with both hands, he said that like a true Republican, he must draw out the flag of the Republic. He then called for "Vivas" for the Republic. He repeated three times "Viva Republica do Brasil! Viva Republica de Portugal! Viva Republica de Portugal!" The European passengers, among whom was a British Naval Officer, appeared to be much indignant at this demonstration of apparently a frenzied lunatic. Just as he had concluded his remarks to address Admiral ardo do Conselho Mr. J. A. Mariano Garsis ordered him off the wharf.

BRITISH GUNBOATS READY.

I hear that the British gunboats *Sandpiper* and *Robin* are here to look after the interests of the Italian subjects besides the British subjects resident in Macao. This protection is being extended, so I am told, on the representation of Gen. Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, to the Governor of the British Colony. Rumour has it also that five of His Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyers are held in readiness outside the limits of the harbour to proceed to Macao upon the first call of emergency. A British Naval Officer visited Macao on Thursday and left at the following morning. It is believed he will submit his report to the Naval Official on the situation obtaining here.

DEPARTURE OF ITALIAN CRUISER.

The Italian cruiser *Catalis* has received telegraphic instructions to proceed with all despatch to Macao in order to protect the Italian subjects there. The *Catalis* is on her way down from Funchal.

THE GUNBOAT "PATRIA."

The Portuguese gunboat *Patria* was moved out of the anchorage at Macao to the roadstead. The precautionary measure of the shifting of the anchorage was carried out by Captain Cunha Lima of the gunboat *Dona Amelia*, who came over to Macao on this special commission. There is a rumour that the Commander and Officers of the *Patria* hesitate to return to their ship in the present temper of the lower deck Officers and crew.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

I hear that the Italian Sisters of Charity are leaving for Hongkong to-day the greater part of them at any rate. If the community cannot abandon their charges all at once.

CHINESE SQUADRON DISPATCHED.

The Admiralty at Peking has given instructions to Commander-in-Chief Ching Kwong to proceed to Macao with his Northern Squadron for the protection of Chinese interests there.

ARRIVAL OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

By this steamer from Macao which reached put at noon to-day, there arrived 17 Italian Portuguese and Filipino Sisters of Charity. They had under their tender care some 50 Chinese children—diminutive, little mites who had to be helped down the gangway. After the steamer drew alongside the wharf, a touching scene was presented. Some of the children were blind, others were maimed and others still exhibited visible signs of some infirmity which had been cured while they were under the care of the Sisters; but all without exception were looked after with tender solicitude such as good nuns alone can bestow upon the helpless little ones. A very old lady, considerably over 80 to all appearances, had to be helped down the gangway to the steamer. Mr. J. Stoddard Kennedy, the General Manager of the Electric Traction Company, very kindly placed two cars at the disposal of the Sisters for the transportation of the Sisters and their baggage. The Mother Superior of the Hongkong Convent with two assistants personally assisted the little children in their disembarkation. There were still left at Macao 11 Sisters and some 70 aged and infirm poor, who, as advanced age precludes their travelling to Hongkong, but they are being carefully looked after by the Sisters in charge at Macao.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Chinese Squadron is to be reorganised and strengthened. Until the Anglo-Japanese Convention was arranged our China Fleet was much more powerful than now, ranking next to the Mediterranean Fleet in importance. Of late years it has not counted for such in the sum of our naval strength. Even when reorganised it will be less formidable than in the past. But the two or three big armoured cruisers and the half-dozen "City" cruisers that are to be sent there will more than make up for the loss of the old fleet. The British Navy in Far Eastern waters than does the squadron at present there. This remark, of course, applies solely to the ships, and is not intended as implying any criticism upon the officers and men who man them. Jack is the same good fellow in whatever class of ship he is serving.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PEAK TRAM.

ENGINE GRINDER IS CAUGHT BY MACHINE AND HURLED INTO A PIT.

One of the upper Peak Tram Stations was the scene of a shocking accident yesterday, when a Chinese engine grinder employed by the company met an untimely death. It appears that while the deceased man was tinkering out the oil syphons in the engines, he missed his footing and was carried over with the fly-wheel into the pit, the engine having been already started. On this unfortunate man's plight becoming known, the engines were at once stopped and the victim was taken out. Dr. Steadman was immediately sent for, and on arrival pronounced that life was already extinct. The Police were summoned and the body was removed to the mortuary.

Deceased was in the employ of the Peak Tramway Company for over four years as an engine grinder and his death is believed to have been due to carelessness.

THE THAYER CASE.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, was charged with having obtained a sum of \$3768 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner—I am defending and I understand that the Police are withdrawing the charges.

Sergeant Willis—The complainants are withdrawing their charges, and the C. S. P. has no objection.

His Worship (To defendant)—You are discharged.

Defendant—Thank you.

"A SHANGHAI GRIFFIN."

We have to acknowledge receipt from Messrs. Sayce and Co., of a copy of Mr. Jay Denby's recently published volume, "Letters of a Shanghai Griffin to his Father and Other Exaggerations." The spirit of the book may best be summed up in Mr. Denby's dedication, which is made "with all due respect and esteem, to such local talpans as are quite sure they are worthy of the honour." Most of our readers no doubt have already made acquaintance with the writings of Mr. Denby's facile and facetious pen. To his more serious readers they should know just the kind of thing to expect. In the "Letters of a Griffin" series, the author bills off succinctly the failings and foibles of Shanghai life in particular and of European communities in the Far East in general.

These "Letters" are somewhat reminiscent of those of our own "Veronica," whose caustic wit was wont to scintillate to the discomfort of Hongkongers. Mr. Denby is an outspoken, a fearless writer, and he does not hesitate to touch the raw spot of social shortcomings and to judge when occasion demands. He is at times amusing, yet one is always subconsciously aware of the fact that underneath the playful vein, there is a fierce claw that can accrete to the drawing of blood.

To our mind, however, the chief charm of the book is to be found in the numerous short sketches and stories that take up more than half of its 312 pp. For laughter-provoking purposes, nothing could be better than "Buy-a-Pony," unless it were "Squaring-up with the 'twad," or "A Fictitious Philosopher." Some of the yarns are tinged with just that shade of the pink which appeals to many palates in the same way as Worcester sauce stimulates the physical appetite. The book can be obtained locally, price \$5 nett.

FIRE WALKING.

UNIQUE HINDU CEREMONY.

Hundreds of Hindus from Southern India assembled at their temple "Muttamankovil" last month to witness the annual fire walking ceremony known as "Thimbi." Many Europeans, including a good many ladies, watched the fire walking from a specially constructed and brightly decorated pavilion.

A large wood fire had been prepared in the ground on the left of the temple, and when nothing but glowing embers remained, they were spread out with rakes. Beyond the fire was a shallow pond of water and at the edge was the figure of a goddess. When all was in readiness, an unfortunate young goat was headed and then quite a score of devotees, most of whom were in a state of frenzy, struggled forward and ran through the fire and water and danced wildly in front of the idol. Some of the enthusiasts were mere boys. Several young women took part and it was noticed that they were much calmer than the men.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We have received the following communication, issued by order of the Inspector-General of Customs, from Mr. W. F. J. Tyler, Coast Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai:—Notice is hereby given that a submarine bell has been placed in 15 fathoms of water at low water of spring tides, with North Saddle Lighthouse bearing S. 6° E. (magnetic), distant 8 cables.

The characteristic of the bell is double strokes at intervals of 4 seconds.

The bell will be sounded in thick weather. Should a vessel in daylight wish to test the bell, a diamond shape or a white flag with a yellow or blue bell in the centre should be hoisted at the mainmast.

On the exhibition of one of these signals the submarine bell will be put in operation as soon as possible, i.e., in about 15 minutes.

The responding fog-signal at North Saddle Lighthouse remains unchanged.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT INCURS DISPLEASURE.

Canton, 2nd December.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce will meet to-day for the purpose of electing a new President in place of the present President, An Tsun-shun, who was one of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton Gambling Monopoly and in consequence of which he has been forced to resign his present post.

A RAILWAY EXPERT.

H. E. Jiam Tien-yow, M.C.E., the Director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and recently elected Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has returned to the Capital after a further survey of the route of the proposed Hankow-Szechuan Railway. It is expected that he will shortly come South to take charge of the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway.

MORE RAILWAYS.

It has been proposed by the Chinese Government to build a branch line from the Szechuan Station (the first station from Woonghai) of the Canton-Hankow Railway connecting the Canton-Kowloon railway at Cheung Lung How, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs of the city. This proposed line is about some three or four miles in length and a survey of the route has already been made by the engineers of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It has also been decided to build a station midway between the two main termini for the convenience of City passengers. As the connecting line passes through paddy fields and other cultivated grounds and as the newly appointed Engineer-in-Chief, H. E. Jiam Tien-yow, has not yet arrived, it is understood that the construction work will be begun after the Engineer-in-Chief Jiam shall have arrived in Canton. It is not likely that the line will be commenced under Engineer-in-Chief Kwong.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway has advertised that the line will be open to traffic on the 5th day of the 11th month (the 6th instant). The line at present extends from Tai-shi-shan (the terminus of the Chinese section) to Sin chuen, with seven intermediate stations, for a distance of some twenty miles. Two trains will run each way daily, Sundays included. The rate charged on this line is slightly in excess of that on the Canton-Hankow line.

THE REV LT AT MACAO.

The Canton Section for the discussion of the Macao Delimitation question has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting it to send troops and gunboats to the vicinity of Macao for the protection of Chinese subjects residing in the neighbourhood on account of the recent trouble at the Portuguese settlement.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Viceroy-Designate of the Two Kwang, H. F. Chang Ming-chi, has telegraphed to Kwangsi to transfer several of his former competent officials for service in Canton.

POWERS OF VICEROYS.

H. E. Chang Ming-chi, H. E. the Viceroy of Yunnan, together with several other Viceroys, have telegraphically memorialized the Throne that according to the new official changes Viceroys should only be responsible for the administration of affairs within their own province and should not interfere with the Central Government and that all diplomatic questions, military and naval affairs, and legal questions should come directly under the control of the Central Government.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

At the beginning of this year, H. E. Viceroy Yunnan, at the time of the revolt of the newly organized troops, created four regiments of the old system and, together with the old regiments, created an annual expenditure of \$1,100,000. The Acting Viceroy, H. E. Tang, has now received instructions from the Ministry of War, to abolish these old regiments and to use the funds for the organization of new troops. The old regiments are to be absorbed in the new army or abolished according to their usefulness or otherwise. The Viceroy has instructed the Military Department to look into the matter.

THE GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

Cantoners residing in Nanking have telegraphed to Canton disapproving of the thirty-five men held by the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton gambling monopoly, requesting that the members in question should be expelled at once.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

The Shiu Wu Chih (Customs Department) at Peking has revised the regulations regarding the inspection of steam-launches in Canton. Launches are to be inspected by the Harbour Master and their tonnage and passenger capacity are to be recorded. Launches under 100 tons burden are charged a once per annum registration fee while for those above the fixed tonnage the charge is a once per annum. Permits are to be renewed every four months. Chinese-owned vessels are to be examined by the Chinese Steam-Launch Inspection Bureau, which issue inspection certificates for the information of the Customs. Foreign vessels are inspected by the Customs. It has been decided by the Maritime Customs to remove the export examination sheds from this side of the river to Honam. The local merchants have found this to be very inconvenient and they have petitioned the Commissioner for the relocation of the sheds on this side. The representatives of the customs agents in Canton have also petitioned. It has been notified that the sheds will be removed on the 5th instant.

CANTON POLICE.

Three classes of students of the Canton Police School will complete their courses by the end of this year. The school has issued a notification inviting students who desire to enter this school to present themselves for examination.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the second son of H. E. Pa Tung-yow, Director of the Canton Law College, to the daughter of H. E. Admiral Li Chun has been announced. The ceremony will take place on the 4th instant at the Kwongtung Commander-in-Chief's yamen at Tiao Ma Lane, inside the city.

GUNBOATS DISPATCHED TO MACAO WATERS.

Owing to the recent trouble in Macao, H. E. the Acting Viceroy has ordered a detachment of gunboats to be sent to Macao in case of emergency. It is reported that since the gunboat arrived, there has been no trouble in the vicinity.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. - Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	* LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£6	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gao) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	115,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Luen-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Sey Ghee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Ro-Ro Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw-erfgoed in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	1,200 shares	50 Halphong Nominal	35 Halphong Currency	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2 1/2 %	\$100

Hotel.

ROLLER SKATING RINK

AT THE

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 907.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents, and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
A Special Car leaves the rink at 11.10 p.m. every night and runs up to the Hongkong Hotel.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910.

Intimations

CHINESE IMPERIAL RAILWAYS.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

CHINESE SECTION.

NOTICE.

THE First Section of the above Railway from CANTON (Tai Sha Tou) to SIEN TSUN will be opened to traffic from the 6th December, 1910.

TIME TABLE.

In force from 6th December, 1910 until further notice.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tou) to SIEN TSUN.

Miles.	STATION.	Passenger Trains.		
		No. 1 Daily	No. 2 Week days	No. 3 Sundays
	CANTON (Tai Sha Tou).....dep	A.M. 7.00	Noon 12.00	P.M. 2.00
3.88	SHIEN PAI.....arr	7.09	12.09	2.11
	SHIEN PAI.....dep	7.12	12.12	2.18
7.90	OH PI.....arr	7.23	12.23	2.28
	OH PI.....dep	7.28	12.28	2.29
12.58	WU CHUNG.....arr	7.39	12.39	2.43
	WU CHUNG.....dep	7.42	12.42	2.45
17.09	NAM KONG.....arr	7.53	12.53	2.59
	NAM KONG.....dep	7.58	12.58	3.04
21.07	SUN TONG.....arr	8.10	1.10	3.19
	SUN TONG.....dep	8.13	1.13	3.21
23.01	TONG MEI.....arr	8.18	1.18	3.27
	TONG MEI.....dep	8.23	1.23	3.31
25.04	NGA YEO.....arr	8.28	1.28	3.38
	NGA YEO.....dep	8.31	1.31	3.40
28.00	SIEN TSUN.....arr	8.40	1.40	3.51

SIEN TSUN to CANTON (Tai Sha Tou).

Miles.	STATION.	Passenger Trains.		
		No. 4 Daily	No. 5 Week days	No. 6 Sundays
	SIEN TSUN.....dep	A.M. 9.15	P.M. 2.15	P.M. 4.10
3.46	NGA YEO.....arr	9.24	2.24	4.21
	NGA YEO.....dep	9.28	2.28	4.23
5.38	TONG MEI.....arr	9.33	2.33	4.30
	TONG MEI.....dep	9.38	2.38	4.34
7.33	SUN TONG.....arr	9.44	2.44	4.40
	SUN TONG.....dep	9.48	2.48	4.42
11.01	NAM KONG.....arr	10.00	3.00	4.57
	NAM KONG.....dep	10.05	3.05	5.01
16.42	WU CHUNG.....arr	10.17	3.17	5.15
	WU CHUNG.....dep	10.21	3.21	5.17
21.10	OH PI.....arr	10.32	3.32	5.31
	OH PI.....dep	10.38	3.38	5.34
25.37	SHIEN PAI.....arr	10.49	3.49	5.47
	SHIEN PAI.....dep	10.53	3.53	5.49
28.00	CANTON (Tai Sha Tou).....arr	11.02	4.02	6.00


By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Canton, 29th November, 1910.

[736]

Denmarks Pride



HEYMAN'S BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores the vitality of the blood, from whatever cause arising, and restores the vitality of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness, that can act as a palliative, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, pudor, high-colored water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the malady, ill-health, and despondency by which we are afflicted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation